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ABSTRACT

The American College Testing Program (ACT) surveyed 1,472 institutions for 1975-76 in the U.S., Puerto Rico, and related territories to report on collegiate enrollments and enrollment trends in 4-year and related institutions. The purpose of the survey is to provide data to facilitate planning in higher education and related areas. (JMF)

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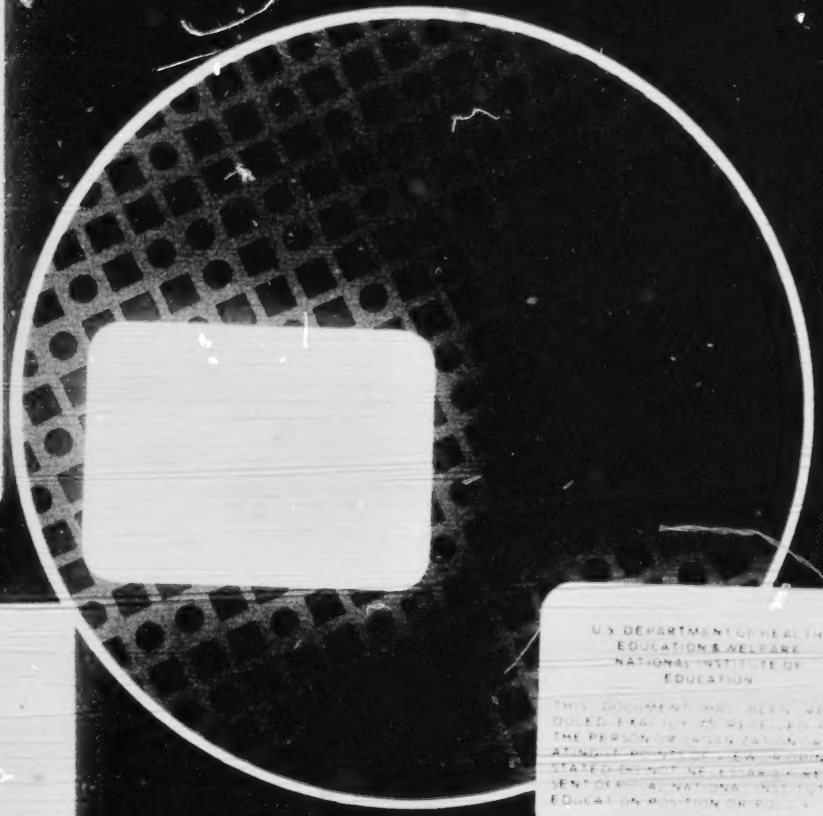
COLLEGIATE ENROLLMENTS IN THE U.S., 1975-76

Statistics, Interpretation, and Trends in 4-Year and Related Institutions



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COLLEGIATE ENROLLMENTS IN THE U.S., 1975-76

Statistics, Interpretation, and Trends in 4-Year and Related Institutions

Garland G. Parker

This is the 56th annual report on collegiate enrollments in a series now published by The American College Testing Program (ACT). Reports prior to 1975 appeared in *Intellect* (formerly *School & Society*). In 1,472 institutions surveyed for 1975-76 in the U.S., Puerto Rico, and related territories, there were 6,896,124 grand total collegiate-level students, of whom 4,883,077 were full-time and 2,013,047 were part-time students.[1] Among the institutions covered in this report are the 4-year and upper division colleges, universities, and other baccalaureate degree-granting schools; graduate, professional, and theological schools; and those 2-year collegiate units administered by the institutions in the above-indicated categories that have regional association, professional organization, and/or state agency recognition, approval, or accreditation. The series in which this report appears provides a continuum of studies on collegiate enrollments that is the longest in the history of American higher education. The premise in this report and its companion one on 2-year institutions is that their continuity, comprehensiveness, interpretive commentary, and timeliness provide information otherwise unavailable on and facilitate planning in higher/postsecondary education and related areas.

Since 1972-73, ACT has sponsored the publication of a parallel report on enrollments in American 2-year postsecondary institutions; a similar report for 1975-76 will be published as ACT Special Report Eighteen.[2]

Although this report is published by The American College Testing Program, the author assumes responsibility for the data, interpretations, opinions, and conclusions it contains.

[1] Definitions of the student, faculty, and institutional classifications used in this report may be found on pp. 21-23.

[2] This report, the report on 2-year institutions for 1975-76, and comparable reports for 1974-75, may be secured for $2.00 each from ACT Publications, P.O. Box 168, Iowa City, Iowa 52240.

While responses were received from well over 90% of the eligible institutions, the coverage is short of 100%, and the specific schools covered vary somewhat from one year to the next. In order that comparisons by year and category may be more meaningful, it is necessary that cited percentage changes reflect comparably reporting institutions. This permits like schools to be compared on a year-to-year basis, rather than only with the enrollment gross totals reported in successive years. Unless otherwise indicated, therefore, percentages cited relate to schools with comparable data bases, but actual enrollments are listed in the tables and commentary.

Grand total count in 4-year schools shows highest increase in 1970s—up 4.3%. As noted in the first paragraph, there were 6,896,124 grand total students in the 1,472 institutions covered in this study. In the 1,383 comparably reporting schools in this group, the overall enrollment rise was 4.3% over 1974-75. This is the highest rise shown in this category since the 4.6% gain registered in 1969. For the intervening years, the increases were as follows: 1971, 2.6%; 1972, .2%; 1973, 1.8%; and 1974, 3.7%. As the drop in the early 1970s caught the higher education community largely by surprise, so did the size of the rise in 1975. When coupled with enrollments in 2-year colleges unrelated to the 4-year schools, in which units a growth of almost 18% was registered, the enrollment in all comparably reporting collegiate-level institutions will have increased by an estimated 8%. If this percentage is applied to the 1974-75 enrollment base for all institutions covered in the Opening Fall Enrollment Survey for 1974-75, issued by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), it is estimated that the total enrollment for 1975-76 will be over 11,158,000 students. This is somewhat under the 11,240,187 estimate of NCES on December 5, 1975, and the judgment of this reporter is that the final number of collegiate-level students in all 3,062 institutions covered by the NCES survey for 1975-76 will approximate the latter figure. As noted earlier, however, the stress in this study is upon percentage increases in various categories of institutions reporting comparably in 1974-75 and 1975-76. The premise is that this mode of reporting yields information on the basis of institutional selectivity that is valuable and unavailable elsewhere in the detail and with the interpretive commentary that is set forth in this study.[3]

A breakdown of the grand total enrollment by categories as defined on p. 22, and percentage increases in comparable situations, is shown as follows: 18 unitary systems, 1,675,479, 1.7%; 74 public-complex, 1,894,301, 4.8%; 66 private-complex, 741,969, 2.5%; 301 multi-purpose, 1,447,829, 6.7%; 693 arts and sciences, 868,166, 5.2%; 40 music, fine arts, and applied arts, 28,301,

[3] *Summary Table, Aggregate United States, Fall 1974 and Fall 1975* (Prepublication Release, Preliminary Data, December, 1975, National Center for Education Statistics, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare), p. 1.

2.7%; 49 law, medicine, and allied health (independent schools), 33,635, 6.2%; 78 technological, business, and related schools, 157,703, 6.6%; 53 Bible colleges, 21,796, 7%; and 100 theological schools, 26,945, 5.2%. In percentage increase leadership were the Bible colleges with 7%, the multi-purpose schools with 6.7%, the technological and related schools with 6.6%, and the law, medicine, and allied health units with 6.2%. The massive numerical increases came, however, in multi-purpose, public-complex, and unitary systems, because of the significantly larger numbers that underlay their percentage rises.

Along with the grand total increase itself, the variation in the mix of students that accounts for the enrollment growth gives special significance to the data for 1975-76. In fact, it is the classified freshman count that provides the surprise element in the enrollment story for the year. The impact of that phenomenon will be better understood, however, after attention has been given in subsequent paragraphs to the total enrollments in their full-time and part-time student categories.

Focus upon full-time students—modest rise of 2.9%. Although headcount enrollment of part-time students has been gaining rapidly in recent years, the fact is that full-time students comprise 70.8% of all enrollees in the 1,472 institutions here surveyed. In terms of full-time-equivalent (FTE) count, of course, the full-timers provide far more FTE credits than do the part-time students. The fact remains, therefore, that full-time enrollment continues as the mainstay of most collegiate-level institutions in terms of budget, program, housing, facilities, and faculty planning. Consequently, careful attention to full-time student enrollments has been a hallmark of these studies over the years and remains important for 1975-76 and the years ahead. This category is the prime source from which emerges the nation's business administrators, clergy, doctors, engineers, lawyers, nurses, and teachers as well as many professionals and leaders in other fields. In all reporting institutions, the full-time student total was 4,883,077, for an increase of 2.9%. That this is lower than the overall 4.3% gain indicates that the headcount gain of full-time students was significantly less than that of part-time students. This disparity is the topic of later comment.

Unitary state systems experience slowdown—show full-time gain of 1.5%. Beginning in 1970-71, the citing of enrollments for unitary state systems as a category has been a special object of these reports, but throughout the last 15 years these enrollments have been an item of important consideration in the accompanying commentary. These annual reports comprise, to our knowledge, the only information source pertaining to enrollments in the great state complexes on a national basis. As defined here, unitary state systems are those governed centrally by statewide boards of directors, trustees, regents, or commissioners, and administered by presidents or chancellors

with statewide responsibilities. One of the most significant thrusts in higher education in the last 15 years has been the growth of the great systems. Some of the state systems have become truly massive in size, and, of course, assume a dominant, if not overwhelming, role in the education of the affected states and have much impact on higher education across the entire nation. ACT Special Report Eighteen, a companion report to this one, will provide additional information on state systems affecting the 2-year colleges.

In the 18 unitary systems reporting for 1975-76, there were 1,151,769 full-time students, reflecting a minimal growth of only 1.5%; even in the part-time category there was a rise of only 2.1%.

It has been the experience of this reporter that, in general, as university systems grow and, especially, as they develop into massive statewide aggregations, it becomes more and more difficult to secure enrollment data reflective of sex and full-time or part-time student status not only for the due dates of this report series but also in time for the sharing of such enrollment data with the wider higher education community in the interest of annual and even biennial planning. The author has consulted with the reporting officers of the State University of New York and the University of California, for example, and appreciates their concern and interest in cooperating, but laments the extent to which their data for 1975-76 were based on estimates. In each case, the hope and expectation is that more precise and prompt data will be available from these systems whose enrollments are so critical in any analysis of nationwide numbers. Enrollments of the unitary state systems are cited in Table 1.

Public-complex universities have full-time gain of 2.3%. Running slightly ahead of the unitary units, the 74 reporting public-complex universities, with 1,352,424 full-time students, gained 2.3% over 1974-75. This category includes the large single- as well as multi-campus complex universities that enroll over 27% of the national collegiate student body. Their programs are extensive, running from associate to professional and doctoral curricula in many fields. See Table 2 for their enrollments.

Private-complex universities near standstill state in full-time students—up .5%. Somewhat smaller freshman classes in recent years may have restricted full-time enrollments in the private-complex universities in 1975-76, despite evidence of a significant freshman increase for the same year. This classification comprehends many of the prestigious private universities of the land that historically have been noted for their high academic standards and have contributed so significantly to the education and training of the business, industrial, professional, and political leaders of the nation. In 1975-76, the 66 such schools surveyed enrolled 508,818 full-time students, for a gain of .5% over the previous year. Table 3 reveals their enrollments.

Multi-purpose institutions display sharp percentage incline—4.7% in full-time students. After suffering losses in 1972-73, 1973-74, and a minimal gain of .1% in 1974-75, the 301 institutions covered in this category enrolled 984,668 full-time students, a gain of 4.7%. This group includes hundreds of institutions that gained university status in the 1960s and early 1970s, launched into graduate and other diverse programs, suffered severe setbacks in some situations in the lean enrollment years noted above, and have been readjusting their programs and plans better to respond to educational service needs in the middle years of the 1970s. Enrollments for this segment of schools are found in Table 4.

Independent colleges of arts and sciences fare well with full-time gain of 3.3%. The 693 reporting independent colleges of arts and sciences, with 676,767 full-time students enrolled, rose by 3.3% over 1974-75. This is the group of remarkable institutions, primarily private, that have showed such resiliency and stability in times of academic and financial difficulty throughout their history and, particularly, in the 1970s. While some institutions in this category continue to close each year, the closures have been fewer than many expected. Throughout the years, this writer has marveled not only at the survival capacity of this great group of schools but also at their commendable record of educational service. They continue to draw their students heavily from middle-class America, to emphasize liberal arts education, and to provide preparatory training for graduate and professional schools. They have so often displayed academic flexibility to meet changing conditions. There is no doubt, however, that these units will face a severe testing time in the 1980s when the pool of potential full-time college-age students will go into a long period of decline. As will be noted later, however, the data suggest that already these schools are moving in the areas of part-time and continuing education to gird themselves with supportive programs aside from those commonly associated with their historic missions. They should not sacrifice their academic distinctiveness, but many will need to supplement it in order to survive. The increased enrollments for 1975-76 and the promise of additional increases, though probably modest, in the remaining 1970s will provide a good enrollment cushion and invaluable time yet to prepare additionally for the lean years ahead. Without a doubt, these schools have problems in their future, as do all institutions for that matter. The premise here is that their survival and service record will continue to be commendable and that they will be deserving of the maximum support that society can give them, without sacrificing their special characteristics. Their enrollments are recorded in Table 5.

Music, fine arts, and applied arts full-time students up 2.4%. The full-time student gain in the 40 reporting independent music, fine arts, and applied arts schools for 1975-76 was 2.4% over the prior year in contrast to a rise of 1.6% in 1974-75. For many years, these schools have held their own or shown modest

gains. It is encouraging to observe that, even in a time of job scarcity, the students trained in these disciplines who contribute so much to the esthetic, artistic, design, and architectural aspects of our culture still are increasing their numbers. Even the freshmen, with a 1.8% gain in 1975-76, have recouped some of the 5% loss suffered in 1974-75. No doubt the gains would be larger except for the fact that normal limitations on faculty, facilities, studio or laboratory space, and budget support tend to restrict enrollments to a lower level. There are, of course, many other students in these fields enrolled in departments or colleges attached to other collegiate institutions. Enrollments for this category are cited in Table 6.

Law, medicine, and allied health colleges have 8.3% increase in full-time students. Following a rise of 12% in full-time students in 1974-75, 49 independently reporting law, medicine, and allied health schools reflected an 8.3% gain for 1975-76, with 30,489 students enrolled. These units still are receiving many more applicants than they can accept because of space, faculty, clinical facilities, and budget restrictions. Nevertheless, for 3 years now, the enrollments in these colleges have increased significantly in response to national demand and the efforts of the schools to provide more opportunities for such professional education. The enrollments for these schools are shown in Table 7.

Technological, business, and related schools percentage leaders in full-time student growth—up by 10.6%. Continuing the forward movement of 1974-75, the 78 responding technological, business, and related schools counted 118,366 full-time students for a gain of 10.6% in 1975-76 and assumed the lead in the percentage gain column. This category comprehends specialized engineering schools, U.S. military academies, other technological units, business administration colleges, and some other related institutions. Many other students are enrolled in similar programs offered by other college and university-related schools like these, but the premise is that the developments in the group of institutions surveyed here is not atypical of the experience of the other institutions. A part-time enrollment loss of 4.4%, however, reduced the grand total count for this category to a 6.6% increase. When we are mindful of the great priority in the needs of this land for technological capacity and achievement as we attack the monumental problems of energy, environment, housing, transportation, agriculture, education, and urbanism, it is heartening to see the increase of full-time students in these areas. Tabulations for this category are in Table 8.

Bible colleges continue to gain—increase of 5.9% in full-time enrollees. In 53 Bible colleges reporting, the full-time enrollment was 18,702, for an increase of 5.9% over 1974-75. This was the third highest percentage ranking in any category here surveyed. At the same time, the part-time count increased by 14.1% and the grand total figure in these colleges rose by 7%. The latter two

percentages were the highest of any school category. These figures seem to support the premise that at least a growing minority of students are concerned with the spiritual side of life and a more religiously oriented educational environment. A close scrutiny of the reporting schools in this category indicates, also, that the schools related to the more evangelistic and/or fundamental denominations are experiencing a noticeable surge ahead in students. These same students also seem to be choosing colleges that stress more traditional curricula and disciplined life styles than in the past decade. Enrollments for the Bible colleges are found in Table 9.

Theological schools experience significant full-time growth—gain 5.5%. Enrollments for theological schools in the early 1970s were in the doldrums for a complex of reasons which seemed then almost insurmountable. In recent years, however, these units have experienced a most welcome resurgence in students. In 1975-76, the 100 reporting schools had 19,909 full-time students, for a gain of 5.5%. Although the part-time rise of 4.3% is considerably below the unprecedented 23.7% gain of 1974-75, the grand total growth of 5.2% is almost equal to the 5.4% increase of the previous year. The fact that the greater gain for 1975-76 was in full-time students is significant for these institutions in terms of the impact they will have on total enrollments in the years just ahead. That most of the theological school students are mature enough to have come of age shortly after the era noted for activism and violence on campuses in the late 1960s and early 1970s is a coincidence worth pondering. Table 10 reports the enrollments for the theological schools.

Part-time students set the pace—ahead by 7.7%. In 1975-76, the part-time students again ran ahead of the full-timers in the enrollment race in the 4-year and related schools. In all 1,472 schools reporting, the part-time student total was 2,013,047, for a gain in comparable situations of 7.7%. This is in pursuance of an even larger growth of 8% in 1974-75 and one of 5.9% in 1973-74. The reader is referred to the 1974-75 report for a more comprehensive statement in interpretation of the history, present role, and future significance of part-time students in relation to the viability of the 4-year and related institutions.[4] This is the area that, belatedly, in the mid-1970s is the object of much attention by the 4-year units; their 2-year collegiate counterparts have a long head start on academic progress there. When thought is given to the increased priority upon the resumption of degree work, refresher training, changes in career thrust, staff and professional development, return or first-time entry of women to a college program, evaluation of experiential learning, and continuing education in its broadest sense, part-time enrollments loom

[4]Garland G. Parker, *Collegiate Enrollments in the U.S., 1974-75: Statistics, Interpretation, and Trends in 4-Year and Related Institutions*, ACT Special Report Thirteen (Iowa City, Iowa: The American College Testing Program, 1975), pp. 8-9.

ever larger in academic importance. Indeed, they offer a responsive and promising educational laboratory for innovative, nontraditional, and experimental as well as traditional thrusts in the collegiate arena.

One exciting and productive venture at the writer's own institution involves what has been labeled the University of Cincinnati Alumni College. Under the sponsorship of this unit, a wide range of short courses, seminars, and institutes is made available at various times throughout the year to the University's alumni on topics of particular relevance to this clientele. These courses have been well received, and currently a career counseling service funded by outside sources is being sponsored by the institution's alumni organization for the especial benefit of those alumni who have need for or interest in mid-career counseling.

Assuredly, part-time education will be an important aspect of institutional viability for an increasingly large number of institutions in the coming years of lean enrollment prospects in the 1980s. At the same time, such educational enterprise undoubtedly will be responsive to the growing needs of the nation's adult population.

A listing of the schools by category, their total part-time enrollments, and the percentage changes in comparable situations is most revealing of the movement by types of institutions on this important educational frontier as follows: unitary, 523,710, 2.1%; public-complex, 541,877, 11.6%; private-complex, 233,151, 7.2%; multi-purpose, 463,161, 11.3%; arts and sciences, 191,399, 8.4%; fine arts, applied arts, and music, 7,136, 3.8%; law, medicine, and allied health, 3,146, -9.3%; technological, business, and related, 39,337, -4.4%; Bible, 3,094, 14.1%; and theological, 7,036, 4.3%. The category leaders in part-time enrollment percentage gains were the Bible colleges with 14.1%, public-complex with 11.6%, and multi-purpose with 11.3%.

Freshman count highest since 1965—7.4% increase. In 1,383 institutions reporting comparably for 1975-76, in this survey, there were 1,301,010 freshman students, for a sharp rise of 7.4%. In the annals of these reports, this is the highest freshman increase in a decade. Not since 1965, when the increase was a massive 17.3%, has there been a freshman gain of such magnitude.[5]

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[5] See Table 14, which shows annual percentage increases reported for 4-year and related schools in this study series since 1960, the year in which the present author assumed responsibility for the series. This table provides perspective on the enrollment trends in the so-called "golden years" of the 1960s, the perplexing years of slowing and even some declining registrations in the 1971-1973 period, and the movement toward recovery in the 1973-75 biennium.

This 7.4% mark is 1% higher than that of the 6.4% calculated for all first-time postsecondary students on the basis of estimated enrollments reported by NCES for all institutions.[6] That fact does not make the two reports necessarily inconsistent. The NCES survey covers only first-time students, while the ACT-UC study asks for counts of "classified" freshmen that include first-time degree-credit enrollees as well as collegiate returnees and other early admission students who may have enrolled initially in the previous winter, spring, or summer terms. The objective is to obtain a statistical sounding on all students who are for whatever reason classified as freshmen by their institutions in the fall of each year on the premise that they comprise the actual human base from which graduation rates can best be anticipated in later years.

What are the explanations for this unexpectedly large number of enrolled freshmen in 1975-76? With the estimated number of 3,119,000 high school graduates in the nation for 1975 showing an increase over the previous year of only .3% and the estimated number of 18-year-olds at 4,193,000, for a gain of only .8%, it is clear that the historic pool of potential first-time, degree-credit students, while supportive of a modest rise in enrollment, was inadequate to provide numbers sufficient to account for so large an increase.[7] There are a number of other potentially causative factors that merit mention. The entry or reentry of women into the educational mainstream in larger numbers is reflected all through the tabulations and, undoubtedly, was important in this category as well. A few senior citizens and a larger contingent of continuing education students assuming full-time student roles may have bolstered the freshman ranks. The numbers also are reflective of the rising role of transfer students, changing either colleges or programs or both, who often emerge as classified freshmen in their altered academic elections. Emphasis in institutions upon student retention programs designed to counter the heavy attrition rates of recent years, especially among disadvantaged and/or ethnic minority students, have enhanced freshman survival. Finally, and perhaps most important in a numerical sense, is the presence of an increasing number of collegiate returnees. In these times of job scarcity, recession, and inflation, many young as well as older Americans have sought to resume or embark upon a collegiate experience with a view to preparing themselves better for the world of work that was not overly hospitable to them because they lacked adequate collegiate training. The author conjectures, also, that a significant segment of younger as well as somewhat more mature persons in 1975 were more convinced of the merits and the need in terms of

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[6] *Summary Table, Aggregate United States, Fall 1974 and Fall 1975.*

[7] Kenneth A. Simon and Martin M. Frankel, *Projections of Educational Statistics to 1983-84*, 1974 ed. (Washington: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Education Division, National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975), pp. 43, 154.

life enrichment of higher/postsecondary education than were their counterparts in the late 1960s and the early 1970s. Thus, the current cohort of collegians appears to be more supportive of the concept of higher education than was its immediate predecessor, and the swelling ranks of the freshmen reflect this and the above factors. The more effective and aggressive recruitment programs mounted by thousands of institutions today, in comparison with their past practices, also have been effective in encouraging students to enroll. In fact, the overzealous and even unethical recruitment programs of a few institutions have produced student protests. In reference to the pursuant demand for consumer protection, the Federal Government, in overreactive fashion based on the Guaranteed Student Loan Law, at first demanded that the colleges and universities provide comprehensive career and academic program data trails that appeared to be unrealistic, expensive, and philosophically unsound in an educational sense. Fortunately, later rulings eased the regulations somewhat, but they remained questionable and potentially oppressive. The overwhelming majority of collegiate admissions officers are noted for their insistence upon ethical practices on behalf of their institutions, and it is most unfortunate that the faults of a few institutions result in penalty procedures being imposed upon the many who do not deserve them. In reflection of various leadership and membership roles in several national professional organizations, experience of some 20 years as an admissions officer, and wide knowledge of persons and practices in admissions in hundreds of American institutions, this writer asserts his qualifications to make such observations.

It is a pleasant responsibility, however, to report the overall enrollments of classified freshmen by category and with percentage increases noted as reported comparably by the 1,383 institutions covered in this survey. In 17 unitary state systems with 278,948 freshmen, the increase was 7.4%, and in their 72 public-complex sisters the enrollment was 364,049 with a 5% gain. In 283 multi-purpose schools, there were 303,024 freshmen for a jump of 9.9%, which was the third highest percentage rise for all classifications. At the same time, 63 private-complex universities enrolled 99,850 freshmen and experienced a significant increase of 8.1%, while the arts and sciences colleges, mostly independent private units, with 207,147 freshmen, grew by 5.7%. The category with the lowest increase, 1.8%, was the independently reporting music, fine arts, and applied arts schools with 4,522 freshmen enrolled. Freshmen numbering 35,682 in 70 independently tabulated technological, business, and related schools reflected a percentage rise of 21.1% to assume the lead position in the percentage gain race in the various school categories for 1975-76. Bible colleges numbering 51 counted 7,788 freshmen that gave them a growth of 13.6% and second position in the freshman percentage gain standing. See Table 11 for the spread of freshman enrollments in the various categories.

Outlook for the future—leaner years ahead. While, happily, the full-time, part-time, grand total, and, especially, freshmen enrollments in 1975-76 were higher than anyone, to our knowledge, expected or predicted, this reporter included, it was to be expected that there would be at least a modest gain in freshmen and full-time students and an important leap ahead by the part-time students. Indeed, this writer has predicted all along that overall enrollments would increase through the 1976-77 period of the 1970s, begin to level off in the late 1970s, peak at the end of the decade or the beginning of the 1980s, and then, probably, start a slow decline that would accelerate throughout the 1980s. That still is the position of this reporter. Although it is estimated that high school graduates in 1976 will increase only by .5% and 18-year-olds by .4%, the 18- to 21-year-old group will gain 1.4% in the same year.[8] Thus, the historic pool of prospective first-time degree-credit as well as other full-time students will be adequate to support a modest full-time enrollment increase. If some of the factors mentioned above remain operative, as this writer asserts they will, and, particularly, if part-time and 2-year college enrollment trends continue, it is reasonable to expect another significant enrollment growth in 1976-77.

This writer's particular mission is to report and seek to interpret current enrollments and the trends and implications associated with them. He has never aspired to the role of prophet in relation to the future but finds himself continually pressured, and understandably so, to project future enrollments. He recognizes that there are other solid scholars with expertise in this field and appreciates their contributions. Even so, over the years he has made general observations on the future potential of enrollments and has provided some data supportive of them. Without being exhaustive or definitive on the subject, the objective here is to update and extend those observations. *If* institutions of higher education rely primarily upon secondary school graduates for their incoming students, it is almost inevitable that enrollments will decelerate in the remaining 1970s, decline slowly in the early 1980s, and then fall off more precipitately in the later 1980s. The demographic data leave little doubt that this will be the case, unless significant changes are made in the programming for and the academic appeal to new student clientele segments. That is to say, many, if not most, institutions will need to address themselves to the challenges and opportunities involved in providing educational services increasingly to part-time students, adults, senior citizens, women, minorities, and continuing education students. There are priorities that will need to be attached to credit-by-examination, other aspects of experiential learning evaluation, and additional innovative and nontraditional thrusts in the higher education realm. Of course, the enrollment evidence of recent years indicates that hundreds of institutions already are moving in the directions indicated here and responding otherwise to

[8] Simon and Frankel, *Projections of Educational Statistics to 1983-84*, pp. 43, 154.

action calls expressed in this series over a period of many years as well as by many other authorities in divers places. It is encouraging to see these responsive and constructive activities underway. It is that very fact, however, and the known successes already achieved as well as the uncertainty of the extent and the results of such ventures in the years ahead that make the assignment of the forecaster so uncertain. This writer does not believe that enrollments will decline to the levels the demographic data of the traditional college-age groups would indicate, but they *will* do so in many, but not all, institutions, unless corrective measures such as those indicated above are made operative.

The particular concern of the writer is that, as a result of the resurgence of enrollments in the last biennium, there may set in a euphoria or complacency concerning the enrollment outlook that will give rise to the assumption that all is right, after all, in academia and that the projection experts were "wrong again." To the extent that such an attitude might reflect the views of administrators, faculty, donors, and legislators, the results could be tragic for students, society, and the nation. There *are* leaner years ahead! Fortunately, we still have some time to prepare for them, but the time to do so is now—not 5 years hence!

The writer will rest his case on the citing of some percentage changes calculated on the basis of selected population estimates reflective of U.S. Office of Education and Census Bureau data. An important enrollment barometer is the rise and fall in the rate of the nation's production of high school graduates, 18-year-olds, and 18-21-year-olds. In 1976-77, high school graduates are expected to crest at the approximate number of 3,148,000; thereafter, through 1983-84, the annual declines will be as follows: 1977-78, -1.5%; 1978-79, -1.5%; 1979-80, -1.4%; 1980-81, -1.4%; 1981-82, -3%; 1982-83, -4.3%; 1983-84, -3.7%; in the years from 1976-77 through 1983-84, the overall decline will be 14.9%. A citation for 18-year-olds shows similar patterns, with a gain of .7% in 1977 (the peak year, with 4,236,000 persons) and annual declines thereafter as follows: 1978, -.5%; 1979, -1.9%; 1980, -1.4%; 1981, -1.5%; 1982, -3.4%; 1983, -4.8%; 1984, -4.2%; in the sweep of years from 1977 through 1984, the overall declination will be -16.5%. A survey of the 18-21-year-old population shows 1978 as the crest year with 16,900,000 people, and yearly declines then through 1984 as follows: 1979, -.1%; 1980, -.5%; 1981, -.9%; 1982, -1.6%; 1983, -2.4%; 1984, -3.1%; in the period from 1978 through 1984, the total estimated decline is -8.5%.[9] In terms of the discussion here, these figures speak eloquently for themselves.

Women maintain long lead over men in most enrollment categories—up 5.8% in grand total. From 1919 through 1975, data on and the implications of the

[9]Simon and Frankel, *Projections of Educational Statistics to 1983-84*, pp. 43, 154.

enrollment of women in higher education have been important aspects of emphasis in these annual studies.[10] This report series is, therefore, one of the prime sources on the enrollment of and the role of women in higher education in the United States. The data for the 1975-76 report provide massive evidence of the enhanced position of women in the collegiate world in the mid-1970s.

In the 1,472 reporting schools, the 3,128,020 women enrolled comprised 45.4% of the grand total, compared to 44.8% in 1974-75, for an overall increase in comparable situations of 5.8%. This is slightly lower than the 6.1% gain registered for 1974-75, but still is significant, especially when it is noted that the grand total increase for men in 1975-76 was only 1.9%. As the proportion of women to men enrollees approaches the 50% mark, and at 45.4% it is getting close, it is reasonable to expect that the annual percentage enrollment gain of women will slacken.

In the full-time student category for all reporting institutions, the female contingent of 2,127,870 students comprised only 43.6% of the total, but that number accounted for a 3.2% gain as compared to a 2.7% rise for men. The actual enrollments by categories are cited in the various tables, but a listing here of the percentage changes in terms of annual increases-decreases in full-time enrollments for men and women will reflect trends in the various school classifications as follows (in each case only the percentage changes are cited for men and women and in that order): unitary, 1.1% and 1.9%; public-complex, 2% and 2.6%; private-complex, -.8% and 2.6%; multi-purpose, 5% and 4.6%; arts and sciences, 5.4% and 3.2%; music, fine arts, and applied arts, .3% and 4.8%; law, medicine, and allied health, 4.5% and 21.5%; technological, business, and related, 8.3% and 22%; Bible, 6.8% and 4.7%; and theological, 4.4% and 21.2%.

As part-time participants in the academic process, women students took an even longer lead over men. Women numbered 2,013,047 in the 1,472 schools and comprised 49.7% of the total part-time enrollment, as compared to 48.4% in 1974-75. In the gain-loss column, the percentages for men and women, respectively, were as follows: unitary, 1.4% and 2.8%; public-complex, 2.9% and 22%; private-complex, 2.8% and 13.1%; multi-purpose, 12.3% and 10.2%; arts and sciences, 3% and 13.3%; music, fine arts, and applied arts, 1.6% and 5.4%; law, medicine, and allied health, -15.6% and 5%; technological, business, and related, -10.1% and 11.3%; Bible, 10.6% and 18.4%; and theological, 8.4% and -6.3%.

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[10]Garland G. Parker, *The Enrollment Explosion: A Half-Century of Attendance in U.S. Colleges and Universities* (New York: School & Society Books, 1974), pp. 27, 37, 39, 45-46, 80, 89, 110, 143-144. See also the annual reports published in *School & Society* each year from 1919 through 1970, in *Intellect* from 1971 through 1974, and in ACT Special Reports after 1974.

Because of their obvious impact on future enrollments, the freshman counts for men and women are especially important. In this category, with 1,383 comparably reporting units, women numbered 605,230 or 46.5% of the 1,301,010 total, as compared to 47% in the prior year. This figure gave the women a 6.2% freshman increase, less in this case than the 8.6% recorded for the 695,780 men. By categories, the percentage gains or losses for men and women, respectively, were as follows: unitary, 7.5% and 7.3%; public-complex, 4.7% and 5.2%; private-complex, 5.6% and 11.6%; multi-purpose, 14.4% and 5.5%; arts and sciences, 8.2% and 3.5%; music, fine arts, and applied arts, -1.2% and 6.4%; technological, business and related, 16.6% and 41.8% (a dramatic rise); and Bible, 16.1% and 11%.

In a later section devoted exclusively to law, medicine, and graduate enrollments, especial attention will be given to men-women enrollees in those programs. It is clear that affirmative action, legislation forbidding sex discrimination, women's studies programs, a heightened campus conscience pertaining to education for women, the women's liberation movement, economic pressures that favor advanced training in the job market, and the enhanced motivation of women generally to seek more education all are factors that have contributed to this rise of women in the country's collegiate enrollment columns. This migration of women into academia is one of the most significant movements not only of this decade but in the history of American higher education and is to be applauded as long overdue.

Focus on urban enrollments in the U.S.—climb 5.5%. Another unique feature of these annual enrollment studies over the decades has been the attention given enrollments located in the urban centers of the land; this is the only published source of urban area enrollments provided on a continuous basis. Attention is called to the mounting movement, to which Warren Bennis, University of Cincinnati president, among others, is giving dynamic leadership, to seek legislation establishing an urban-grant program along the lines of the famous land-grant colleges program launched in the last century that still is giving massive support in the area of agriculture and related fields. Perhaps the greatest challenge to higher education in the late twentieth century is to face and respond to the needs of the teeming, sometimes disadvantaged, and often frustrated inhabitants of America's great inner-city areas. Certainly, an indispensable departure point in the assessment of the needs for and potentials of such a program is a data base indicative of the present and past circumstances of urban enrollments.

To the extent that member institutions of the Association of Urban Universities could respond in time for inclusion, the tabulation of urban institution enrollments is reviewed in this section.

In the 100 urban colleges and universities identified and covered in the survey, there were enrolled a grand total of 1,735,892 students who accounted for a gain in comparable situations of 5.5%. Of these, 1,078,984 were full-time students, an increase of 4.2%; the 656,908 part-time registrants rose by 7.8%. In full-time-equivalent parlance, the total count was 1,297,943.

Problems pertaining to energy, pollution, transit, education at all levels, welfare, tax structures, housing, race relations, recreation, crime, municipal government, and city planning all stand forth in bold relief in most American cities and epitomize the major national problems of this period. It is high time to give them ranking priority in the listing of issues facing the nation. Full-time postsecondary education, to be sure, but, especially, part-time approaches and programs designed to deal with inner-city problems are desperately in need of support financially, academically, and socially.

Geographical perspective on full-time enrollments. Table 13 highlights 1975-76 enrollments on a geographic basis by states and regions. Economic developments, the migration of people, population growth or decline, climate, recreational resources, academic attainment, research facilities and productivity, and the waxing or waning of educational opportunities generally are factors reflected over the years in the demography of collegiate enrollments. In 1975-76, the 1,383 comparably reporting institutions indicated full-time enrollments and percentage changes by states and regions as follows: New England, 309,465 (5.6%); Middle Atlantic, 947,602 (–1%); East North Central, 938,520 (4.3%); West North Central, 379,685 (.8%); South Atlantic, 620,196 (4.6%); East South Central, 317,486 (6.4%); West South Central, 439,373 (3.8%); Mountain, 262,336 (4.5%); Pacific, 421,842 (2.3%); Commonwealth and Territorial, 19,156 (9.4%). In rank order of percentage increase among the regions the top four were East South Central, 6.4%; New England, 5.6%; South Atlantic, 4.6%; and Mountain, 4.5%. The Middle Atlantic loss was entirely reflective of New York where reported full-time students on a comparable basis were down by 3.2%. Undoubtedly, the economic crisis in New York City in the last year has had direct and indirect negative effects on collegiate attendance.

Enrollment of veterans at the college level soars. Another reason for rising enrollments in 1975-76 was the tremendous increase in the enrollment of veterans and related students in U.S. institutions. Donald R. Foxvog, assistant director for special projects and magazines, Veterans Administration, provided estimates of veteran enrollment data as of October 31, 1975. Under Chapter 31, U.S. Code (former Public Law 894, Korean Vocational Rehabilitation, and Public Law 815, Peacetime Vocational Rehabilitation), 11,014 veterans were counted. Chapter 34 benefits, providing readjustment training under Public Laws 99-358 and 90-77, comprehended 1,248,043 veterans and 18,153 servicepersons, for a total of 1,266,196, an increase of 37.5%. Orphans,

wives, husbands, widows, and widowers of service personnel or veterans receiving college-level educational benefits under Chapter 35, numbered 58,204, for a gain of 23.9%. The total college-level enrollment of all veterans was 1,277,210, an increase of 39.5%. The figure for all veterans, service-persons, widows, widowers, and sons and daughters at the college level was 1,335,414, a rise of 36.4%. Veterans enrolled in on-the-farm, on-the-job, and flight training programs below the college level totaled 472,211. The grand total of all veterans only for all laws and levels was 1,731,268. Although short of the phenomenal 31.7% rise in 1971-72, the 1975-76 increase of 22.6% tops the 14.4% increase for 1973-74 as well as the 1974-75 gain of 13.9% in college-level veterans.

Full-time-equivalent students show climb of 3.5%. In this period when the FTE count is so important in state and federal funding operations and as a measure of the total service burden of a changing mix in full-time and part-time students, the full-time-equivalent tabulation takes on heightened significance. With a total FTE count of 5,547,382 in the 1,472 reporting schools, the percentage increase in comparable situations was 3.5%, which is less than the headcount rise of 4.3%. By categories, the FTE totals with percentage changes in comparable situations for 1975-76 were as follows: unitary, 1,190,430, 1.6%; public-complex, 1,520,925, 3.3%; private-complex, 572,383, 1.3%; multi-purpose, 1,084,493, 5.6%; arts and sciences, 721,850, 4.6%; music, fine arts, and applied arts, 19,794, 2.5%; law, medicine, and allied health, 25,490, 7.5%; technological, business, and related, 124,905, 9%; Bible, 19,213, 6.3%; and theological, 17,685, 5.4%.

The "big 30" schools in a size ranking. While size is no synonym for quality in education, there is much interest in the press, the public, and the institutions themselves in the size aspect of higher education. Education can be enhanced or impeded in quality by the factor of size in many aspects of institutional life, and this writer many times has pointed to evidence of both. Students are both attracted and repelled by the size of institutions, but, obviously, the large institutions hold a fascinating enrollment lure for millions of American students. The "big 30" ranking includes unitary state systems, large public universities, the big private institutions, and single- as well as multi-campus institutions. Our procedure simply sets down the facts of size and institutional organization as they are reported for this study. Indeed, this tabulation provides a setting for the relationship between state systems and single- or multi-campus systems that does not emerge in any other process. Thus, a revealing and useful statistical picture of the nation's largest institutions is provided. The enrollments and ranking by size in full-time and grand total student categories of the "big 30" institutions are found in Table 12. It should be noted that the State University of New York, the City University of New York, and the University of California all submitted enrollment figures that were estimates in part. We are grateful to the reporting

officers of those institutions who were as helpful and cooperative as possible, but the circumstances themselves provide a telling comment upon size. Even so, the "big 30" table is statistically fascinating and significant.

A new look at law, medicine, and graduate enrollments. In 1975-76, for the first time, summary data on enrollments in the law, medicine, and graduate education fields are reported in this study series. The task of collecting, collating, processing, and interpreting the data has been a tremendous task. Indeed, the tabulations are so massive that our resources were inadequate for the publication of a categorized enrollment survey for these areas that would be comparable to the analysis provided in this report for the total institutional enrollments. Nevertheless, for years, this author has been interested in a more comprehensive study of enrollments in these areas than is available elsewhere, and he has been unable to respond to many inquiries for information in these areas of higher education. Adequate treatment of the data would require the publication of separate tables for the three areas and an accompanying interpretive commentary.

In view of the extreme importance of these fields and the great impact they have upon the whole of higher education and society, it is with keen interest and a sense of sharing some important information that the summary statistics and some accompanying commentary concerning them are set forth here.

Enrollments in colleges and schools of law—3.7% increase. In the first 5 years of the 1970s, students in greatly increasing numbers sought entry into law schools. In addition to the traditional interest in law among a significant minority of students, in the last several years more students looked to law as providing the ways and means of becoming effective change agents in society, working within the system to better it, and, at the same time, making a living. With the increasing complexity of life in all its aspects, there has been a rising need for legal service, and many businesses, industries, and educational institutions have had need of lawyers either as counsel or for the legal expertise they could bring to bear upon the administration of other organizations and agencies. At any rate, students by the thousands applied for admission to law schools but more often than not were rejected because of a lack of faculties, facilities, and finance to accommodate them, not to mention the potential overcrowding of the profession. Nonetheless, law schools and their supporters, public and private, did react to the pressure and moved to admit more students, as resources permitted.

In this first year of a new study venture, we could process data only for those schools reporting full-time students comparably for both 1974-75 and 1975-76. For the latter year, there were 114 law schools that reported comparably a total of 76,174 full-time students, for a gain of 3.7% over the prior year. Of

these, 58,291 were men, who showed a loss of .9%; 17,883 were women, who demonstrated a dramatic gain of 22.1%. Of the total enrollment, 23.5% were women. One has to assume that affirmative action pressures, the impact of legislation prohibiting sex discrimination, and the rising interest of women in law have been important factors behind this significant increase in female enrollment.

Medicine enrollments examined—full-time increase of 5%. In medicine, likewise, our consideration in this first year of assessment was fixed upon full-time enrollees, who comprise, anyway, the overwhelming number of registrants in colleges of medicine. In the 77 comparably reporting schools, there were 33,869 men, a gain of 2.6%. The count of full-time women was 7,670, but the increase was an amazing 17.3%. Factors similar to those cited in the case of law appear to be operative also in medicine. Of the 41,539 full-time total, the women comprised only 18.5%.

Graduate enrollments increase in grand total by 6.6%. One very important reason for the overall increase in collegiate enrollments in 1975-76 was the fact that the 636 institutions reporting graduate enrollments comparably with a total of 976,927 students came across the enrollment finish line with a gain of 6.6%. Undoubtedly, the recession conditions and job scarcity caused many students to stay on in graduate school and others either to enter or reenter graduate programs. On their part, institutions sought to serve those students academically but also welcomed them as FTE components who could bolster institutional eligibility for state subsidy, agency grant, or donor support and help take up the slack generally for expected lower enrollments in other institutional areas.

Of 340,439 students enrolled full-time for a gain of 4.3% in the 636 comparably reporting schools, 216,696 were men, who accounted for an increase of only .1%; the women mounted in number to 123,743 and achieved a percentage gain of 4.3%. They comprised 36.3% of all full-time graduate students. In the part-time graduate column, men numbered 323,833 and gained 8.1%. Women, with 312,605 in the part-time ranks, increased by 10.9% and comprised 49.1% of the part-time total. That overall part-time total was 636,488, an increase of 9.4%. In grand total, there were 976,927 students, of whom 540,579 were men, showing a growth of 4.7%, and 436,348 were women, an increase of 8.9%. Of the grand total, the proportion of women was 44.6%. These citations, as in the case of law and medicine, suggest that 1975-76 was truly the "year of the women" in gaining access and pursuing educational objectives at the graduate level.

The teachers teach and are tabulated. Tables 1-10 show not only student enrollments but also teacher statistics. For the purpose of this study, a full-time teacher is one who devotes half time or more to actual teaching duties.

Others who teach part time are included in the grand total, but faculty members on leave of absence or with administrative or other assignments that preclude teaching are not included. Without any thought of denigrating research and administration as laudable collegiate activities, the author's purpose here is to show data that give a statistical perspective on the teachers in relation to the students. Therefore, the focus is on those who actually are teaching at the time of the survey.

Teacher statistics are hard to secure. The teaching relationships with and within an institution are complex, there is sensitivity over sharing count figures in many quarters, and the actual counting process is laborious and time consuming for the institutions. Nevertheless, other than the students, there is no component in the educational process more important than the teachers, and an important service is rendered when the vital data on teachers are shared.

The writer is grateful to the hundreds of institutions that provide their teacher information readily and completely. The reader is cautioned, however, to study and use the teacher statistics with care. There are many variables in interpretation, and hasty or premature conclusions on student-teacher ratios are dangerous. An example is the case of a cooperative education school where half or more of the students may be on work section rather than in the classroom at any given time as they alternate their work and study experiences. Nevertheless, these annual studies provide the only continuous and up-to-date source of teacher information that is compatible with enrollments on the reporting date. Thus, they provide a unique and valuable source for further study and research concerning the teaching staff in post-secondary institutions.

Late reports and nonresponding schools. Thanks are extended to the representatives of the 1,472 institutions comprehended in this study. We interpret the high response rate of institutions as a vote of confidence in this gigantic undertaking, and, in return, we feel a heavy obligation to handle the data responsibly and to report and interpret them as accurately and objectively as possible. At the same time, in view of the nongovernmental sponsorship of the study, we have the freedom and flexibility to undertake data analysis by various approaches, to share interpretive comments, to identify trends, to report on related developments in higher education, and to state opinions.

Each year, for various reasons, some institutions cannot or do not supply their enrollment information. We hope that data from these schools will be forthcoming the next year so that these annual reports might become increasingly valuable in the higher education planning process, as a current interpretive document, and as an historical record. On the premise that this massive annual enterprise is worthwhile and appreciated, our aim is to improve it as time, resources, staff, and ideas permit. Reader and reporter comments and suggestions, whether critical or commendatory, are welcome.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In 1960 the writer assumed responsibility for the annual enrollment studies initiated in 1919 by the late Raymond Walters, former University of Cincinnati president. From 1919 through 1973, the studies were published by *School & Society*, later *Intellect*. In 1972-73, The American College Testing Program (ACT) began its nonpublication sponsorship of the study on 2-year college enrollments, and in 1973-74, ACT published a study on career education and transfer program enrollments. In 1974-75, ACT published studies on 4-year and related institutions, 2-year colleges, and career education and transfer program enrollments. For 1975-76, ACT published both the 4-year and 2-year studies and cosponsored the preparation of these reports with the University of Cincinnati. The author is grateful for the ACT sponsorship and publication support and is especially thankful to Oluf Davidsen, ACT president, and C. Theodore Molen, Jr., vice president for publications and public affairs, for their support, encouragement, and counsel.

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OFFICIAL DEFINITIONS USED IN THIS ACT SPECIAL REPORT

Student and Teaching Staff Definitions:

The **full-time student** devotes substantially all working or study time to the college curriculum. This is interpreted generally to mean 12 collegiate-credit hours, presumably 75% of a normal load or more, but it may be less for graduate students. The presumption is that students so classified are assessed full-time fees. The **part-time student** normally takes collegiate-credit courses in the late afternoon, on Saturday, in the evening, frequently in the day, or by extension, and enrolls for fewer than 12 credits, or less than 75% of a normal load.

Freshmen are presumed to be full-time students classified as first-year or freshman undergraduates. They are not necessarily first-time, degree-credit students, because such restriction precludes the listing of students registered as freshmen who began their college work in the previous winter, spring, or summer, after the last annual report was published.

Unless otherwise designated, it is presumed that all collegiate credit-hour students at all levels (undergraduate, graduate, and professional) are counted in the various categories.

Two-year college students are those enrolled in collegiate-level credit-hour courses in 2-year (certificate or associate degree levels) colleges administered by the institutions completing the reports.

Full-time equivalent enrollment. Full-time equivalent enrollments are not cited by institution, but totals are computed by categories of schools. This provides information broadly indicative of significant trends and developments in higher education above and beyond those revealed by headcount tabulations. The **adjusted headcount method**, whereby full-time equivalent enrollment is interpreted to equal the headcount of full-time students plus one-third the headcount of part-time students, is used.

The **full-time teaching staff** is composed only of those persons who hold the rank of instructor or its equivalent, and those of higher rank, in full-time employment, who give at least half their time to instruction. The **total teaching staff** includes both **full-time** and **part-time** teaching staff not on leave, including lecturers, fellows, teaching assistants, research assistants (if they teach), and others who teach. Cooperating teachers in public or private schools who supervise student teachers for colleges and universities are not covered in this study.

Institutions surveyed in this report are universities, 4-year colleges, upper-division colleges, other baccalaureate degree-granting schools; graduate, professional, and theological schools; and junior or 2-year colleges administered by the above-defined schools that have regional association, professional organization, and/or state agency recognition, approval, or accreditation.

Institutional Classification Definitions:

Unitary state college and university systems—multi-campus college or university systems administered centrally by a statewide board of directors or trustees and a statewide president or chancellor

Public universities of complex organization—public institutions of complex organization that offer baccalaureate degrees in many disciplines and graduate programs through the doctoral level in three or more fields

Private universities of complex organization—private institutions of complex organization that offer baccalaureate degrees in many disciplines and graduate programs through the doctoral level in three or more fields

Multi-purpose colleges and universities—public and private colleges and universities that have multi-purpose educational functions but do not offer graduate work through the doctoral level in more than two fields

Independent colleges of arts and sciences (liberal arts)—independent public and private colleges whose primary function is to offer baccalaureate programs in the arts and sciences

Music, fine arts, and applied arts schools—public or private schools that offer baccalaureate and/or graduate training in music, fine arts, or applied arts as their primary educational function

Independent law, medicine, and allied health schools—public or private institutions whose primary function is to offer specialized training at the baccalaureate and/or professional or graduate levels

Independent technological, business administration, and related schools—public or private institutions whose primary function is to offer specialized training at the baccalaureate and/or graduate levels

Bible schools and colleges—private institutions whose primary function is to offer baccalaureate programs in biblical studies

Theological schools and schools for lay workers—public or private schools whose primary purpose is to give theological training in postbaccalaureate professional or graduate programs to religious professionals and lay workers

Elsewhere in this report, these classifications may be abbreviated as follows: unitary systems; public-complex; private-complex; multi-purpose; arts and sciences; music, fine arts and applied arts; law, medicine, and allied health; technological and business; Bible; and theological schools. As circumstances change, shifts from one category to another may be necessary. Institutional representatives are invited to consult with the author when reclassification appears to be in order.

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Note—In the tables, "S.C." or "S.U.," *i.e.*, "State College" or "State University," is an institutional name which indicates public status. Where the designation is not made clear by the name, a "Pub" entry follows the name of the school. Other listed units are private schools.

TABLE 1

Unitary State College and University Systems

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
California State U. & C. System, incl.	(102,603)	(84,715)	(333,735)	---	---
Calif. S.C., Bakersfield	860	791	3,481	---	---
Calif. S.C., Dominguez Hills	2,806	1,934	7,733	---	---
Calif. S.U. at Fullerton	6,383	4,841	22,269	---	---
Calif. S.U. at Hayward	3,559	3,264	13,122	---	---
Calif. S.U. at Long Beach	8,830	8,124	34,427	---	---
Calif. S.U. at Los Angeles	5,973	5,265	25,962	---	---
Calif. S.C. at San Bernardino	1,200	917	4,223	---	---
Calif. S. Poly. U., Pomona	5,903	2,950	13,005	---	---
Calif. S. Poly. U., San Luis Obispo	8,282	4,721	15,537	---	---
Chico S.U.	5,624	5,256	14,393	---	---
Fresno S.U.	5,823	5,096	17,042	---	---
Humboldt S.U.	3,591	2,413	7,651	---	---
Sacramento S.U.	7,194	5,674	21,565	---	---
San Diego S.U.	10,375	9,320	34,835	---	---
Northridge S.U.	8,029	7,007	28,735	---	---
San Francisco S.U.	6,660	6,946	25,485	---	---
San Jose S.U.	8,133	7,264	31,783	---	---
Sonoma S.C.	2,231	2,063	9,004	---	---
Stanislaus S.C.	1,147	869	3,483	---	---
Louisiana State U., incl.	(19,963)	(14,211)	(46,595)	(2,137)	(4,240)
Baton Rouge	12,205	8,322	25,617	950	1,635
New Orleans	4,882	3,755	13,757	408	453
Medical Center	1,185	550	1,860	564	1,906
Alexandria	417	512	1,261	67	67
Eunice	296	254	939	38	44
Shreveport	978	818	3,161	110	135
Oregon State System, incl.	(21,905)	(14,985)	(42,655)	(3,316)	(3,975)
Eastern Oregon S.C.	681	517	1,414	72	73
Oregon C. of Education	1,245	1,522	3,371	157	194
Oregon Inst. of Tech.	1,283	461	2,309	140	160
Oregon S.U.	9,519	5,682	16,596	1,431	1,664
U. of Oregon Main Campus	8,368	6,123	17,384	1,051	1,321
U. of Oregon Dental School	328	83	411	71	140
U. of Oregon Medical School	481	597	1,170	394	423
S.U. of Florida System, incl.	(45,241)	(33,880)	(116,038)	(5,789)	(6,482)
Florida A. & M. U.	2,326	2,183	5,404	383	411
Florida Atlantic U.	2,244	1,674	7,266	275	282
Florida International U.	2,453	1,736	10,625	314	348

[Continued]

TABLE 1 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Florida S.U.	9,294	9,279	22,381	1,139	1,237
Florida Tech. U.	4,117	2,346	10,451	278	405
U. of Florida	13,900	8,378	27,994	2,208	2,302
U. of North Florida	867	664	4,353	150	180
U. of South Florida	8,279	6,355	23,232	831	1,064
U. of West Florida	1,761	1,265	4,332	211	253
State U. of New York System	122,877*	109,405*	354,998*	---	---
Regents External Deg. Program	---	---	5,586	---	---
State U. & Cmty. C. System of Tennessee	29,867	23,204	84,016	2,619	2,749
U. of Alaska	979	876	6,513	235	379
U. of Arkansas System, incl.	(7,977)	(4,945)	(16,816)	(784)	(1,406)
Fayetteville	6,504	3,841	14,037	631	1,226
Medical Center	596	446	1,122	53	78
Monticello	877	658	1,657	100	102
U. of California	70,627*	49,235*	128,478*	---	---
U. of Colorado, incl.	(15,802)	(10,771)	(34,429)	(1,861)	(2,520)
Boulder	11,490	7,724	21,618	920	1,284
Colorado Springs	1,143	743	3,288	75	186
Denver	2,557	1,611	8,097	165	349
Medical Center	612	693	1,426	701	701
U. of Maine, incl.	(9,867)	(8,002)	(28,538)	---	(1,054)
Augusta	523	366	3,269	---	95
Farmington	551	1,123	2,117	---	98
Fort Kent	189	134	580	---	29
Machias	267	312	785	---	31
Orono incl. Bangor	5,457	3,538	11,204	---	501
Portland-Gorham	2,372	2,038	9,169	---	238
Presque Isle	508	491	1,414	---	62
U. of Maryland, incl.	(21,179)	(17,418)	(59,157)	---	---
College Park	14,845	11,943	35,890	---	---
Eastern Shore	474	397	1,103	---	---
Baltimore	2,006	2,179	4,632	---	---

*Percentage estimates

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Baltimore County	2,569	2,455	5,631	---	---
University C.	1,285	444	11,901	---	---
U. of Nevada, incl.	(9,291)	(7,322)	(27,844)	(836)	(1,401)
Reno	3,388	2,218	7,466	368	412
Las Vegas	2,548	1,690	6,342	281	308
Clark Co. C.C.	1,704	1,711	7,040	111	321
Western Nevada C.C.	1,460	1,518	6,246	64	313
Northern Nevada C.C.	191	185	750	12	47
U. of North Carolina, incl.	(45,352)	(38,955)	(107,641)	(561)	(561)
Agric. & Tech.	2,289	1,985	5,345	265	265
Appalachian S.U.	3,611	3,789	10,208	---	---
Asheville	503	433	1,394	---	---
Central U.	1,726	2,235	4,730	---	---
Chapel Hill	9,842	7,719	20,615	---	---
Charlotte	2,978	2,101	7,570	---	---
East Carolina U.	4,694	5,252	12,453	---	---
Elizabeth City S.U.	673	825	1,629	---	---
Fayetteville S.U.	796	1,082	2,002	---	---
Greensboro	1,886	4,676	9,459	---	---
Pembroke S.U.	975	932	2,183	---	---
North Carolina S.U.	10,247	3,428	17,471	---	---
School of the Arts	215	153	388	---	---
Western Carolina U.	2,808	2,231	6,912	296	296
Wilmington	1,380	1,033	3,209	---	---
Winston-Salem S.U.	729	1,081	2,073	---	---
U. of Tennessee, incl.	(19,669)	(14,110)	(48,576)	(2,516)	(3,634)
Knoxville	13,431	9,461	29,999	1,350	2,169
Martin	2,240	1,874	5,188	245	253
Chattanooga	2,011	1,636	5,808	210	318
Medical Units	1,290	756	2,088	590	773
Nashville	697	383	5,493	121	121
U. of Texas System	41,325	26,858	90,382	5,289	6,780
U. of Wisconsin System, incl.	(60,919)	(47,434)	(143,482)	---	---
Madison	19,251	13,467	38,603	---	---
Eau Claire	3,950	4,478	9,920	---	---
Green Bay	1,525	1,080	3,874	---	---
La Crosse	3,266	3,223	7,734	---	---

[Continued]

TABLE 1 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Milwaukee	8,229	6,608	24,961	---	---
Oshkosh	3,716	3,561	10,239	---	---
Parkside	1,796	1,118	5,404	---	---
Platteville	2,525	1,113	4,285	---	---
River Falls	2,143	1,519	4,433	---	---
Stevens Point	3,800	3,122	8,220	---	---
Stout	2,709	2,410	5,609	---	---
Superior	1,277	649	2,610	---	---
Whitewater	3,447	2,766	8,727	---	---
Center System	3,285	2,320	8,863	---	---
TOTALS	**645,443**	**506,326**	**1,675,479**	**25,943**	**35,181**

TABLE 2

Public Universities and Institutions of Complex Organization

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Auburn U.	10,837	6,894	20,841	923	1,656
B					
Ball S.U.	6,507	7,012	18,369	779	872
Bowling Green S.U.	6,973	8,353	18,026	710	1,290
C					
City University of New York	68,936*	68,798*	253,007*	---	---
C. of William and Mary	2,833	2,468	6,200	342	349
Colorado S.U.	8,555	6,575	16,809	935	961
E					
East Texas S.U.	3,427	2,812	9,981	326	647
I					
Illinois S.U.	7,165	8,721	19,048	782	921
Indiana S.U.	4,560	3,879	15,731	690	739
Indiana U.	25,675	20,231	76,905	4,004	6,076
Iowa S.U. of Science & Tech.	11,976	7,311	21,751	1,465	1,543
K					
Kansas S.U.	8,694	5,862	17,901	744	1,348
Kent S.U.	8,523	7,570	20,060	840	931
L					
Lincoln U.	612	554	1,178	87	102
Louisiana Tech. U.	4,508	2,937	8,863	380	448

*Percentage estimates

[Continued]

TABLE 2 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
M					
Miami U.	7,886	7,357	18,190	632	1,132
Michigan S.U.	20,291	16,906	48,488	2,311	3,581
Mississippi S.U.	6,613	3,585	11,709	607	664
Montana S.U.	4,751	3,408	8,971	397	421
N					
New Mexico S.U.	5,429	3,025	10,649	345	647
North Dakota S.U.	3,744	2,461	7,906	274	428
Northern Arizona U.	4,854	4,133	10,956	436	482
Northern Illinois U.	7,812	7,599	24,964	---	---
O					
Ohio S.U.	28,540	18,967	54,640	---	403
Ohio U.	6,821	4,788	13,144	672	745
Oklahoma S.U.	11,189	7,014	23,079	856	1,747
P					
Pennsylvania S.U.	31,351	17,106	68,223	2,626	4,797
Purdue U., incl.	(18,897)	(11,069)	(41,379)	---	(4,446)
Main Campus	16,352	9,255	29,335	---	3,846
Calumet Campus	1,341	943	6,715	---	371
Fort Wayne	873	528	3,539	---	179
North Central Campus	331	343	1,790	---	50
R					
Rutgers U., incl.	(16,423)	(13,186)	(45,759)	(2,543)	(3,465)
Camden Campus	2,035	1,343	5,063	216	266
Newark Campus	3,378	2,305	9,686	414	556
New Brunswick Campus	11,010	9,538	31,010	1,913	2,643

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
S					
South Dakota S.U.	3,330	2,503	6,930	315	382
Southern Illinois U., Carbondale	11,546	6,262	21,214	1,004	1,050
T					
Texas A. & M. U.	15,936	6,147	25,247	---	1,600
Texas Tech. U.	10,802	7,635	22,580	925	1,410
Texas Woman's U.	186	4,758	8,054	371	577
U					
U. of Akron	6,938	5,386	21,757	787	1,390
U. of Alabama in Birmingham	3,830	3,238	11,975	962	1,185
U. of Alabama	7,903	5,796	16,916	734	1,177
U. of Arizona	12,139	9,088	29,149	1,529	2,919
U. of Cincinnati	14,378	9,703	38,841	1,686	3,161
U. of Connecticut	10,419	7,866	22,736	949	1,878
U. of Delaware	6,605	6,293	19,080	721	1,088
U. of Georgia	10,174	8,335	23,008	1,894	1,938
U. of Hawaii	7,886	7,516	17,975	1,283	1,699
U. of Houston	10,271	7,070	31,118	1,047	1,774
U. of Idaho	4,440	2,073	8,170	364	685
U. of Illinois	32,409	20,487	60,347	4,050	8,307
U. of Iowa	10,696	7,406	23,036	1,109	2,230
U. of Kansas	10,577	8,192	23,541	931	1,431
U. of Kentucky	10,518	7,877	23,119	1,483	1,658
U. of Louisville	6,029	3,008	15,436	708	1,718
U. of Michigan, incl.	(22,080)	(14,312)	(45,837)	---	---
Ann Arbor	18,986	12,300	37,505	---	---
Dearborn	1,932	1,055	4,858	---	---
Flint	1,162	957	3,474	---	---

[Continued]

TABLE 2 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
U. of Minnesota	24,898	17,055	74,066	3,861	7,022
U. of Mississippi	5,110	3,370	10,756	---	---
U. of Montana	4,447	2,970	8,826	458	476
U. of Nebraska, Lincoln	10,053	6,714	22,380	1,015	1,183
U. of New Hampshire	5,053	4,440	11,993	503	627
U. of New Mexico	8,634	6,489	20,832	704	921
U. of North Dakota	4,032	3,025	8,632	464	747
U. of Oklahoma	10,057	5,931	21,316	716	1,325
U. of South Carolina	11,163	7,640	27,749	1,057	1,269
U. of South Dakota	2,894	1,901	5,632	312	386
U. of Southern Mississippi	4,215	3,669	9,611	475	550
U. of Southwestern Louisiana	5,112	4,513	12,351	524	542
U. of Toledo	6,029	3,785	17,125	572	674
U. of Utah	11,131	6,229	22,575	---	1,227
U. of Vermont	3,932	4,117	10,397	577	850
U. of Washington	15,007	10,518	35,434	1,983	2,414
U. of Wyoming	4,635	2,884	11,853	740	1,170
V					
Virginia Poly. Inst. and S.U.	11,548	5,734	20,570	999	1,856
W					
Washington S.U.	8,860	6,350	16,337	---	---
Wayne S.U.	15,976	9,880	38,073	1,500	2,500
West Virginia U.	9,653	5,678	20,007	1,100	2,110
Western Michigan U.	8,333	6,753	23,279	883	1,158
Wichita S.U.	4,029	2,972	15,714	461	461
TOTALS	**778,275**	**574,149**	**1,894,301**	**66,462**	**109,566**

TABLE 3

Private Universities and Institutions of Complex Organization

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Adelphi U.	1,750	2,799	9,596	374	722
American U.	4,034	3,087	13,594	372	1,164
B					
Baylor U.	3,908	3,741	8,628	364	459
Boston C.	5,305	5,170	13,544	493	598
Boston U.	8,522	8,102	24,292	---	---
Brandeis U.	1,821	1,577	3,537	323	360
Brigham Young U., incl. Church C. of Hawaii	11,892	10,768	28,286	1,134	2,471
Brown U. (incl. Pembroke C.)	3,848	2,535	6,766	428	492
Bryn Mawr *W*	103	1,178	1,605	137	183
C					
California Inst. of Tech.	1,429	161	1,590	---	---
Carnegie-Mellon U.	2,907	1,198	4,842	418	496
Case Western Reserve U.	4,170	2,158	8,688	1,157	1,495
Claremont Graduate School	291	134	820	48	58
Clark U., Mass.	1,094	1,018	2,383	116	246
Clemson U.	6,156	2,966	11,361	524	702
Columbia U.	8,497	3,776	15,758	1,460	2,660
Cornell U.	10,862	5,791	17,274	1,647	1,647
Creighton U.	2,816	1,345	4,745	406	781
D					
Dartmouth *M*	3,057	947	4,075	310	353
DePaul U.	4,063	2,601	10,915	324	584
Drew U.	841	775	2,048	116	186
Drexel U.	4,006	1,380	9,082	303	599
Duke U.	3,223	2,399	5,757	524	524
Duquesne U.	3,073	2,234	7,718	352	481

[Continued]

TABLE 3 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
E					
Emory U.	4,003	2,280	7,161	833	1,018
F					
Fordham U.	5,056	2,913	14,243	489	893
G					
George Washington U.	5,566	3,220	22,120	946	2,523
Georgetown U., D.C.	6,222	3,921	11,113	802	1,254
H					
Harvard U. (incl. Radcliffe C.)	10,862	4,154	20,498	---	3,532
Hofstra U.	3,180	2,472	10,792	368	590
Howard U.	4,436	3,654	9,455	750	1,210
I					
Illinois Inst. of Tech.	2,773	403	6,530	284	718
J					
Johns Hopkins U.	3,164	1,297	10,111	1,125	1,572
L					
Lehigh U.	3,705	850	6,387	352	631
Loyola U., Ill.	4,917	3,511	13,199	640	1,440
M					
Marquette U.	4,854	2,994	10,368	465	902
Massachusetts Inst. of Tech.	6,818	1,143	8,482	1,124	1,672

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
N					
New School for Social Research	396	235	3,704	50	778
New York U.	7,785	5,873	30,350	---	---
Northeastern U.	10,869	5,817	35,478	709	2,228
Northwestern U.	7,071	4,448	15,418	1,133	1,714
P					
Princeton U.	4,102	1,699	5,974	551	599
R					
Rensselaer Poly. Inst.	4,093	511	5,012	320	802
Rice U.	2,457	1,044	3,648	328	408
S					
St. John's U., N.Y.	5,985	2,899	14,759	482	707
St. Louis U.	4,065	2,305	10,406	778	1,624
Southern Methodist U.	3,811	2,868	9,643	477	662
Stanford U.	7,460	3,675	12,684	1,137	1,374
Syracuse U. (incl. Utica C.)	8,474	6,317	23,448	858	1,003
T					
Temple U.	10,544	7,638	34,950	1,576	2,274
Texas Christian U.	1,971	2,298	6,018	319	428
Tufts U. (incl. Jackson C.)	3,496	2,544	6,374	732	2,111
Tulane U. (incl. Newcomb C.)	4,976	2,407	9,191	653	802
U					
U. of Chicago	5,168	2,696	9,480	---	1,112
U. of Denver	3,123	2,254	7,762	485	1,032
U. of Detroit	2,968	1,413	8,268	307	593

[Continued]

TABLE 3 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
U. of Miami	7,104	4,038	14,801	1,081	1,156
U. of Notre Dame *M*	6,709	1,581	8,669	518	738
U. of the Pacific	3,372	1,988	6,050	305	473
U. of Pennsylvania	9,731	5,008	20,380	1,754	5,360
U. of Pittsburgh, incl.	(12,562)	(8,341)	(34,898)	(1,925)	(3,678)
Main Campus	10,344	6,972	29,729	1,719	3,416
Bradford	362	204	777	12	30
Greensburg	322	176	977	25	36
Johnstown	1,366	878	2,999	115	135
Titusville	168	111	416	54	61
U. of Rochester	3,999	2,234	8,380	1,202	2,287
U. of Tulsa	2,457	1,626	6,540	270	352
V					
Vanderbilt U.	4,303	2,531	7,034	1,043	1,616
W					
Washington U.	4,499	2,762	11,359	1,147	2,063
Y					
Yeshiva U.	1,411	931	3,328	1,100	2,300
TOTALS	**318,185**	**190,633**	**741,969**	**40,748**	**75,490**

TABLE 4

Multi-Purpose Colleges and Universities

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Abilene Christian	1,593	1,514	3,830	158	191
Adams S.C.	1,209	1,015	2,825	112	119
Alabama Agric. & Mech. U. *Pub*	1,707	1,545	4,520	230	265
Alabama S.U.	1,397	1,602	3,566	175	197
Albany S.C.	818	1,103	2,096	125	133
Alcorn S.U.	1,221	1,456	3,091	125	125
Antioch C.	2,192	2,407	4,900	250	450
Arkansas Baptist C.	411	135	550	22	53
Arkansas S.U.	2,940	2,407	7,428	295	300
Armstrong S.C.	1,394	1,338	3,615	140	160
Atlanta U.	343	421	1,090	142	176
Augusta C. *Pub*	1,093	1,039	4,100	126	163
B					
Baltimore Hebrew C.	45	86	226	12	30
Bank Street C. of Ed.	57	139	1,416	40	76
Bemidji S.C.	2,191	1,658	5,465	192	222
Black Hills S.C.	812	771	1,875	87	91
Bloomsburg S.C.	2,089	2,658	5,943	277	289
Bluefield S.C.	550	347	1,328	68	76
Bob Jones U.	1,995	1,907	4,193	167	272
Boise S.C.	3,624	2,225	10,245	314	489
Bowie S.C.	890	772	2,851	127	169
Bradley U.	2,267	1,650	4,893	247	394
Bridgewater S.C.	1,557	2,780	8,170	232	243
Bucknell U.	1,891	1,223	3,248	208	237
Butler U.	1,113	1,120	4,282	180	300

[Continued]

TABLE 4 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
C					
California S.C., Pa.	2,082	1,569	4,398	325	327
Canisius C.	1,724	817	4,274	154	249
Capital U.	786	969	1,927	148	181
Castleton S.C.	631	649	1,836	79	87
Catholic U. of Puerto Rico	3,113	4,777	9,856	267	332
Center for Early Educ.	---	12	32	---	9
Central Connecticut S.C.	4,238	3,616	10,711	416	666
Central Michigan U. *Pub*	6,560	6,838	17,565	669	750
Central Missouri S.U.	3,923	3,225	9,041	414	498
Central S.U., Ohio	1,168	810	2,335	113	125
Central S.U., Okla.	4,096	2,881	12,736	327	387
Central Washington S.C.	3,010	2,685	7,536	350	380
Chadron S.C.	745	640	2,024	76	86
Cheyney S.C.	1,226	1,029	2,720	188	190
Chicago S.U.	1,430	1,952	6,615	291	385
Clarion S.C.	2,296	2,279	5,159	332	344
Cleveland S.U.	6,070	3,667	16,974	475	676
Columbus C. *Pub*	1,723	1,352	5,674	217	249
Concord C. *Pub*	752	775	1,767	89	102
Concordia, St. Paul, Minn.	317	320	684	49	61
Concordia T.C., Ill.	410	583	1,332	77	84
Concordia T.C., Nebr.	419	642	1,156	106	109
Coppin S.C.	767	1,577	2,897	138	204
D					
Dakota S.C.	405	346	870	49	59
Dallas Baptist	507	439	1,268	58	80
DeLourdes C. *W*	---	78	285	7	25
Delaware S.C.	939	790	2,185	119	128
Delaware Valley C. of Sc. & Agr.	905	277	1,435	70	84

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Delta S.C.	1,112	1,061	3,425	168	189
Detroit Inst. of Tech.	790	401	1,539	48	117
Drake U.	2,642	1,887	6,836	328	377
Dropsie U.	83	5	88	15	15
Drury C.	618	478	2,504	59	201
E					
East Central Oklahoma S.U.	351	522	3,212	144	164
East Stroudsburg S.C.	1,526	1,910	3,940	224	237
Eastern Connecticut S.C.	953	1,195	2,457	126	176
Eastern Illinois U. *Pub*	4,073	4,272	8,994	477	488
Eastern Kentucky U. *Pub*	4,840	5,096	13,430	500	500
Eastern Montana C. *Pub*	1,226	1,398	3,337	137	143
Eastern New Mexico U. *Pub*	1,701	1,424	4,223	140	180
Eastern Washington S.C.	3,130	2,685	7,185	331	374
Edinboro S.C.	2,564	3,125	6,147	424	439
Emporia Kansas S.C.	2,076	2,095	6,511	269	273
Evergreen S.C. *Pub*	1,204	1,105	2,507	118	121
F					
Fairleigh Dickinson U., incl.	(5,446)	(3,383)	(18,950)	(516)	(1,544)
Edward Williams C.	199	104	677	10	40
Madison Campus	1,262	1,019	4,634	112	298
Rutherford Campus	1,310	921	4,845	126	302
Teaneck Campus	2,675	1,339	8,794	268	904
Fairmont S.C.	1,381	1,450	5,072	157	224
Federal City C. *Pub*	2,188	1,535	8,202	375	606
Ferris S.C.	5,972	3,150	9,460	420	461
Florida Inst. of Tech.	1,982	350	2,826	97	303
Fort Hays Kansas S.C.	2,015	1,679	5,141	220	302
Fort Valley S.C.	766	753	1,931	147	150
Framingham S.C.	958	2,219	4,917	144	252

[Continued]

TABLE 4 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Freed-Hardeman C.	641	717	1,425	54	74
Frostburg S.C.	1,319	1,464	3,566	183	231
Furman U.	1,149	920	2,585	128	144
G					
George Mason U.	2,235	2,164	8,022	279	441
George Peabody C. for T.	317	886	1,851	128	130
George Williams C.	374	493	1,717	57	94
Georgia C. at Milledgeville *Pub*	964	1,328	3,770	144	177
Georgia Southern *Pub*	2,361	2,386	6,292	290	302
Georgia Southwestern *Pub*	805	902	2,635	130	130
Georgia S.U.	4,328	4,903	21,075	707	919
Glassboro S.C.	2,942	4,253	11,790	427	543
Glenville S.C.	737	520	1,575	84	91
Gonzaga U.	1,952	830	3,046	150	199
Governors S.U. *Pub*	1,174	992	4,325	---	---
Grambling S.U. *Pub*	1,588	1,851	3,709	222	268
Grand Valley S.C.	2,814	2,288	7,340	241	357
Gratz C.	23	40	146	17	27
H					
Hamline U.	615	527	1,196	78	113
Hampton Inst.	1,054	1,574	2,867	187	209
Harris T.C. *Pub*	197	485	889	46	50
Hebrew C.	26	43	107	9	14
Hollins *W*	20	939	1,037	80	99
I					
Idaho S.U.	2,844	1,854	8,550	306	361
Illinois Wesleyan U.	783	857	1,679	119	140
Indiana U. of Pa. *Pub*	4,093	5,520	11,119	651	661

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Inter-American U. of Puerto Rico,	(3,300)	(2,889)	(10,243)	(209)	(465)
incl. San Juan	1,696	1,360	5,601	105	270
San German	1,604	1,529	4,642	104	195
Ithaca C.	1,997	2,314	4,606	276	361
J					
Jackson S.U.	2,615	2,637	7,718	255	298
Jacksonville S.U., Ala.	2,495	2,093	6,461	232	275
Jersey City S.C.	2,596	2,731	10,080	300	350
John Brown U.	318	251	585	43	57
John F. Kennedy U.	203	86	464	---	120
Johnson S.C.	600	478	1,294	---	---
K					
Kansas S.C. of Pittsburg	2,338	1,446	5,688	212	251
Kean C. of New Jersey	3,167	3,747	14,103	384	704
Kearney S.C.	1,863	1,913	5,322	200	231
Kentucky S.U.	775	602	2,246	143	185
L					
Lake Superior S.C.	1,049	716	2,371	106	118
Lamar U. *Pub*	4,895	3,568	12,723	444	541
Langston U. *Pub*	619	493	1,155	68	81
Lesley C. *W*	21	931	2,222	53	175
LeTourneau C.	637	55	740	40	47
Lewis-Clark S.C. *Pub*	323	308	1,123	56	63
Lincoln U., Mo. *Pub*	1,349	1,064	2,413	166	180
Livingston U. *Pub*	650	497	1,444	74	77
Lock Haven S.C.	1,017	1,281	2,436	165	166
Loma Linda U.	1,960	1,750	4,396	543	1,379
Longwood *W Pub*	36	1,981	2,212	163	172
Loyola U., La.	1,664	1,159	4,630	168	297
Loyola Marymount U.	2,543	1,545	5,698	212	370
Lyndon S.C.	490	334	984	50	82

[Continued]

TABLE 4 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
M					
Madison C. *Pub*	2,688	3,730	7,849	354	430
Maharishi International U.	---	---	950	28	36
Mankato S.C.	4,075	3,404	9,356	465	533
Mansfield S.C.	1,179	1,568	3,253	208	225
Marshall U. *Pub*	3,546	2,969	10,847	358	434
Marylhurst Educ. Ctr.	---	1	296	18	59
Mayville S.C.	302	299	675	40	47
McNeese S.U.	2,226	2,069	6,013	266	360
Medaille C.	133	234	621	20	44
Mercer U.	1,808	1,087	3,611	173	221
Merrill-Palmer Inst.	13	50	107	10	16
Metropolitan S.C.	4,438	2,378	12,651	353	645
Metropolitan S.U.	---	---	1,399	---	---
Midwestern S.U. *Pub*	1,577	1,173	4,586	155	232
Millersville S.C.	1,986	2,533	6,258	284	304
Minot S.C.	787	1,068	3,020	140	145
Mississippi U. for *W*	---	2,338	2,986	159	190
Mississippi Valley S.C.	1,304	1,394	3,042	133	166
Missouri Southern S.C.	1,503	976	3,610	134	154
Missouri Western S.C. *Pub*	1,480	954	3,674	144	174
Montclair S.C.	3,194	4,779	11,055	509	639
Moorhead S.C.	2,253	2,109	4,701	281	319
Morehead S.U.	2,633	2,392	7,318	348	385
Morgan S.C.	2,234	2,273	6,361	292	405
Morningside C.	559	576	1,502	78	90
Morris Harvey C.	635	661	2,134	73	139
Mt. Angel Seminary *M*	132	1	136	32	35
Murray S.U.	3,018	2,832	8,238	343	434

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
N					
Nicholls S.U.	2,599	2,118	6,410	217	254
Norfolk S.C.	2,036	2,453	6,783	371	429
North Adams S.C.	1,022	1,063	2,517	88	95
North Georgia C. *Pub*	635	714	1,779	81	99
Northeast Louisiana U. *Pub*	3,741	3,518	9,718	367	945
Northeast Missouri S.U.	2,373	2,329	5,760	270	328
Northeastern Illinois S.U. *Pub*	2,203	2,932	10,179	313	395
Northern Kentucky S.C. *Pub*	2,426	1,437	6,041	206	300
Northern Michigan U. *Pub*	3,510	2,938	8,778	297	337
Northern Montana C. *Pub*	569	435	1,163	65	69
Northern S.C., S. Dak.	984	942	2,369	110	119
Northwest Missouri S.U.	1,999	1,733	4,505	221	226
Northwestern Oklahoma S.U.	813	544	1,873	70	73
Northwood Inst.	942	303	1,262	21	32
Norwich U.	973	457	1,621	116	127
Nyack C.	350	321	710	43	63
O					
Oakland U.	2,892	3,078	10,565	363	516
Ohio Northern U.	1,849	826	2,759	161	177
Ohio Wesleyan U.	1,119	1,089	2,247	151	177
Oklahoma Baptist U.	815	846	1,818	91	123
Oklahoma City U.	1,060	572	2,757	121	208
Old Dominion U. *Pub*	4,781	3,460	13,172	505	641
Ouachita Baptist U.	717	729	1,652	99	118
P					
Pace U.	2,662	2,057	12,961	271	737
Pacific Lutheran U.	1,162	1,409	3,428	184	244

[Continued]

TABLE 4 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Graduate Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Pacific Oaks C.	21	139	286	20	53
Pacific States U.	500	135	635	20	40
Pacific U.	700	336	1,062	74	96
Peru S.C.	357	272	820	33	42
Philadelphia C. of Pharmacy & Sc.	670	370	1,087	59	85
Phillips U.	511	425	1,355	82	98
Q					
Quinnipiac C.	859	1,279	3,317	110	211
R					
Rhode Island *Pub*	1,352	2,671	8,132	364	444
Richard Stockton S.C.	2,027	1,053	4,084	162	200
Rider C.	2,068	1,454	6,017	189	262
Robert Morris C.	1,282	930	3,804	80	138
Rochester Inst. of Tech.	4,265	1,292	12,201	473	997
Roger Williams C.	1,102	429	2,730	70	198
S					
St. Bonaventure U.	1,307	764	2,546	146	169
St. Cloud S.C.	4,180	3,746	11,198	509	575
St. Edward's U.	799	463	1,645	58	95
St. Francis, Ind.	217	250	1,274	52	78
St. John's U., Minn. *M*	1,753	8	1,837	76	125
St. Mary of the Lake Seminary	148	---	148	14	30
St. Mary's, Minn.	711	379	1,160	75	95
St. Mary's U., Texas	1,587	623	3,376	137	193
Salem S.C.	1,981	3,075	8,476	265	298
Salisbury S.C.	1,326	1,180	3,840	146	146
Sam Houston S.U.	4,096	3,549	10,460	---	343
Samford U.	1,607	1,132	3,656	174	218
Sangamon S.U. *Pub*	1,023	491	3,977	174	206

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Savannah S.C.	991	1,471	2,678	112	120
School for International Training	136	208	405	36	48
Seattle Pacific C.	739	1,182	2,250	99	138
Seattle U.	1,101	1,161	3,463	176	218
Seton Hall U.	3,493	2,454	9,885	276	504
Shippensburg S.C.	2,147	2,041	5,760	272	276
Slippery Rock S.C.	2,495	3,015	6,350	324	347
South Carolina S.C.	1,282	1,615	3,526	224	244
Southeast Missouri S.U.	3,368	3,226	8,269	310	331
Southeastern Louisiana U. *Pub*	2,584	2,588	7,071	250	329
Southeastern Massachusetts U. *Pub*	2,756	1,941	7,623	279	282
Southeastern Oklahoma S.U.	1,908	1,027	4,410	133	170
Southern Connecticut S.C.	2,584	4,503	12,605	458	638
Southern S.C., Ark.	847	726	1,970	98	108
Southern U., incl.	(5,250)	(5,185)	(12,973)	(530)	(551)
Baton Rouge, *Pub*	3,881	3,747	9,512	430	448
New Orleans, *Pub*	1,369	1,438	3,461	100	103
Southern Utah S.C.	960	609	1,883	97	115
Southwest S.U.	866	574	1,742	112	125
Southwest Missouri S.U.	4,628	3,930	11,367	516	644
Southwestern Oklahoma S.U.	2,079	1,700	4,961	204	220
Springfield C.	1,294	1,080	2,842	129	151
Stephen F. Austin S.U.	4,576	4,369	11,414	372	397
Stetson U.	1,366	788	2,822	130	146
Suffolk U.	1,534	733	4,724	138	228
Sul Ross S.U.	972	462	2,730	81	229
T					
Texas A & I U., *Pub* incl.	(3,040)	(2,195)	(9,646)	(312)	(413)
Kingsville	2,697	1,891	7,641	238	312
Corpus Christi	343	304	2,005	74	101
Texas Eastern U.	264	197	1,215	39	58

[Continued]

TABLE 4 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Texas Southern U. *Pub*	3,266	2,451	8,194	369	421
Thomas A. Edison C.	---	---	1,365	---	---
Trenton S.C.	2,675	4,007	12,339	416	556
Trinity U., Texas	1,541	1,339	3,546	176	219
Troy S.U.	2,993	1,966	9,313	240	380
U					
U. of Alabama in Huntsville *Pub*	1,168	902	3,747	192	262
U. of Albuquerque	995	561	3,000	98	173
U. of Bridgeport	1,600	1,899	7,293	278	420
U. of Central Arkansas	1,807	2,182	5,321	218	252
U. of Dayton	3,557	2,060	8,090	326	562
U. of Evansville	1,400	1,572	5,169	192	276
U. of Guam	1,285	1,032	3,800	175	186
U. of Hartford	2,261	1,729	8,975	266	548
U. of Montevallo *Pub*	859	1,205	3,200	131	151
U. of New Haven	2,113	510	6,453	125	365
U. of North Alabama	1,880	1,744	4,826	169	194
U. of Northern Colorado *Pub*	4,275	5,558	10,829	420	580
U. of Northern Iowa *Pub*	3,633	3,903	9,905	528	582
U. of Portland	755	803	2,222	96	134
U. of Puget Sound	2,390	1,547	5,017	188	252
U. of Redlands	629	761	2,598	114	158
U. of Richmond	2,057	857	4,226	189	325
U. of San Francisco	2,524	2,299	6,422	243	449
U. of Santa Clara	2,920	1,582	7,010	217	284
U. of Science & Arts of Okla.	447	272	1,230	48	75
U. of Scranton	1,775	481	3,954	142	190
U. of South Alabama *Pub*	2,816	2,034	6,719	362	451
U. of Southern Colorado	3,047	1,787	6,572	253	273
U. Without Walls-Berkeley	51	66	117	7	47

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
V					
Valley City S.C.	367	389	861	53	60
Valdosta S.C.	1,814	1,849	5,219	235	293
Valparaiso U.	1,711	1,785	4,359	217	305
Virginia Military Inst. *M Pub*	1,203	---	1,244	124	135
Virginia S.C.	1,579	1,936	4,589	323	365
W					
Wake Forest U.	2,903	1,337	4,442	495	730
Washburn U. of Topeka *Pub*	2,130	1,267	5,569	157	192
Washington and Lee U. *M*	1,558	25	1,597	143	158
Wayne S.C.	812	774	2,099	81	114
Weber S.C.	4,132	2,491	9,458	388	427
West Chester S.C.	2,596	3,534	7,426	454	482
West Texas S.U.	2,426	2,240	6,701	241	319
West Virginia S.C.	1,446	810	3,955	129	172
Western Connecticut S.C.	1,277	1,589	5,248	160	167
Western Kentucky U.	4,973	4,373	13,040	575	725
Western Illinois U. *Pub*	7,264	5,901	15,357	688	706
Western Montana *Pub*	308	239	759	39	40
Western New England C.	1,531	360	3,902	97	276
Western New Mexico U. *Pub*	581	411	1,830	59	94
Western Washington S.C.	4,114	3,700	9,198	365	407
Westfield S.C.	1,054	1,712	4,374	146	158
West Georgia C.	1,919	1,801	5,803	277	286
West Liberty S.C.	1,230	1,112	2,680	149	170
West Virginia C. of Grad. Studies	104	121	2,647	62	118
West Virginia Inst. of Tech.	1,501	610	3,043	139	186
Wheelock C. *W*	17	560	855	51	91
Widener C.	949	527	3,231	131	171
William Paterson S.C. of N.J.	4,468	4,557	15,084	417	591

[Continued]

TABLE 4 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Windsor U.	260	180	440	40	40
Winona S.C.	1,791	1,821	5,015	148	187
Winthrop C. *W Pub*	561	2,000	3,965	237	275
Wittenberg U.	1,200	1,191	2,820	151	169
Woodbury U.	651	519	1,419	44	71
Worcester S.C.	1,418	1,746	5,971	187	215
World U.	1,978	1,102	3,515	101	143
Wright S.U.	4,198	3,266	14,403	503	916
Wright Institute	44	52	96	---	20
X					
Xavier U., Ohio	1,402	674	6,265	171	285
Y					
Youngstown S.U.	5,723	4,058	15,573	362	720
TOTALS	**519,669**	**464,999**	**1,447,829**	**58,502**	**78,634**

TABLE 5

Independent Colleges of Arts and Sciences (Liberal Arts)

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Adrian C.	480	467	1,044	64	89
Agnes Scott *W*	---	533	568	69	77
Albertus Magnus *W*	---	318	455	29	62
Albion C.	986	766	1,777	112	125
Albright C.	635	617	1,485	82	92
Alderson-Broaddus C.	365	480	891	60	74
Alfred U.	1,087	934	2,261	160	180
Allegheny C.	1,071	850	1,966	119	142
Allen U.	259	347	697	50	62
Allentown C. of St. Francis de Sales	308	202	661	36	58
Alliance C.	141	76	237	23	42
Alma C.	606	510	1,139	73	90
Alvernia C. *W*	237	134	553	14	53
Alverno C. *W*	1	582	833	68	93
American Christian C.	109	59	203	15	30
American International C.	826	382	2,319	72	125
Amherst C. *M*	1,216	95	1,311	130	139
Anderson C.	776	925	1,925	104	156
Andrews U.	1,286	929	2,655	152	213
Angelo S.U. *Pub*	1,969	1,511	4,721	154	169
Anna Maria C. *W*	40	331	1,030	25	76
Annhurst C. *W*	32	253	321	34	57
Antillian C.	198	208	551	27	41
Aquinas C.	557	497	1,706	67	110
Arkansas C.	202	217	463	24	43
Arkansas Poly. C. *Pub*	1,201	710	2,310	109	122
Asbury C.	600	601	1,225	79	89
Ashland C.	1,148	849	2,130	128	142
Assumption C.	634	533	1,202	65	100
Athenaeum of Ohio *M*	200	16	240	29	51
Athens S.C.	336	195	862	40	56

[Continued]

TABLE 5 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Atlantic Christian C.	609	870	1,648	90	124
Atlantic Union C.	316	351	767	53	88
Augsburg C.	750	819	1,631	80	131
Augustana, Ill.	1,092	1,076	2,356	114	158
Augustana, S.D.	629	1,083	2,243	127	155
Aurora C.	336	227	1,001	39	76
Austin C.	732	457	1,214	73	95
Averett C.	235	592	1,097	41	67
Avila C.	145	655	1,694	50	161
Azusa Pacific	520	505	1,339	80	101
B					
Baker U.	434	356	885	53	65
Baldwin-Wallace C.	1,013	877	3,050	137	167
Baptist C. at Charleston	630	649	2,540	75	95
Barat C. *W*	2	501	852	39	78
Barber-Scotia C.	184	279	480	29	42
Bard C.	274	338	641	43	82
Barrington C.	211	272	532	29	59
Barry C.	113	880	1,523	76	120
Bartlesville Wesleyan C.	162	189	477	16	34
Bates C.	731	557	1,310	90	101
Bayamon Central U.	665	634	1,534	36	83
Beaver C. *W*	60	517	1,342	48	87
Belhaven C.	265	309	776	32	43
Bellarmine C.	511	381	1,561	52	94
Bellevue C.	278	100	1,326	21	57
Belmont C.	314	303	1,114	59	92
Belmont Abbey C. *M*	471	178	748	29	50
Beloit C.	721	786	1,551	113	127
Benedict C.	620	995	1,626	93	95
Benedictine, The	548	380	979	62	81

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Bennett C. *W*	27	542	579	42	56
Bennington C.	184	421	610	59	80
Berea C.	679	790	1,504	102	129
Berry C.	655	856	1,692	77	101
Bethany, Kansas	341	339	777	43	57
Bethany, W. Va.	656	514	1,177	68	79
Bethany Nazarene	368	398	1,115	59	73
Bethel, Ind.	188	182	439	23	31
Bethel, Kansas	298	263	629	37	59
Bethel C. & Seminary, Minn.	918	880	1,988	86	127
Bethel, Tenn.	150	122	319	17	29
Bethune-Cookman C.	681	818	1,520	85	89
Biola C.	1,084	1,031	2,605	114	164
Birmingham-Southern C.	367	326	727	59	69
Biscayne C.	708	564	1,710	42	118
Blackburn C.	240	281	545	38	43
Bloomfield C.	701	289	1,257	48	98
Blue Mountain *W*	64	161	284	26	33
Bluffton C.	339	328	690	43	59
Bowdoin C. *M*	907	420	1,348	98	110
Bradford C.	76	182	328	14	34
Brenau C. *W*	35	341	588	44	67
Brescia C.	243	296	928	45	82
Briar Cliff, Iowa	310	390	907	41	55
Briarcliff, N.Y. *W*	---	300	354	38	57
Bridgewater C.	401	385	796	56	63
Bryan C.	273	312	619	30	41
Buena Vista C.	462	332	874	48	60
C					
Cabrini C. *W*	51	303	481	33	62
Caldwell C. *W*	---	474	790	44	52

[Continued]

TABLE 5 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
California Baptist	370	314	810	29	55
California Lutheran C.	572	563	2,297	68	195
Calvin C.	1,752	1,672	3,674	169	218
Cameron U. *Pub*	1,655	1,153	5,193	175	201
Campbell C.	1,003	662	1,725	90	99
Campbellsville C.	320	324	711	44	60
Canal Zone C.	182	250	1,590	34	100
Cardinal Glennon C. *M*	114	---	114	13	24
Cardinal Stritch	115	413	1,292	44	99
Caribbean Center for Adv. Studies	43	56	203	10	33
Carleton C.	942	848	1,815	100	164
Carlow C. *W*	30	734	988	48	88
Carroll, Mont.	544	564	1,397	65	94
Carroll, Wisc.	619	550	1,267	75	99
Carson-Newman C.	743	734	1,559	90	115
Carthage C.	653	627	1,651	79	102
Catawba C.	580	402	1,034	70	78
Cathedral C. of the Immaculate Conception *M*	228	---	232	26	43
Cedar Crest C. *W*	1	590	709	47	70
Cedarville C.	530	564	1,135	69	83
Centenary C. of La.	396	314	820	56	87
Central, Iowa	645	672	1,342	71	88
Central Baptist College	117	70	239	14	20
Central Methodist, Mo.	323	330	697	58	68
Centre C. of Ky.	435	336	775	65	78
Chaminade C. of Honolulu	519	312	2,560	40	191
Chapman C.	646	823	5,751	113	442
Chatham C. *W*	---	502	642	51	70
Chestnut Hill C. *W*	---	545	545	47	83
Christian Brothers C.	573	264	872	35	64
Citadel *M Pub*	2,082	---	3,352	152	187
Claflin C.	354	549	923	47	59

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Claremont Men's C.	866	---	866	82	91
Clark, Ga.	624	1,007	1,660	112	136
Clarke C. *W*	2	472	660	56	80
Coe C.	581	464	1,213	---	---
Coker C.	161	243	535	36	45
Colby C.	912	695	1,648	112	120
Colgate U.	1,638	853	2,514	158	178
C. of the Atlantic	41	33	81	8	18
C. of Charleston	1,640	1,834	5,397	183	234
C. of Great Falls	225	271	1,026	40	70
C. of the Holy Cross *M*	1,523	1,017	2,679	152	179
C. of Idaho	394	274	886	51	65
C. of Misericordia *W*	75	763	955	71	100
C. of Mt. St. Joseph on the Ohio *W*	5	749	886	70	116
C. of Mt. St. Vincent *W*	28	752	1,135	56	74
C. of New Rochelle *W*	176	1,207	2,979	68	251
C. of Notre Dame, Calif.	116	298	1,240	34	100
C. of Notre Dame of Maryland *W*	3	492	838	52	81
C. of Our Lady of the Elms *W*	---	376	406	27	75
C. of the Ozarks	270	196	493	32	37
C. of the Sacred Heart	934	1,616	3,322	72	151
C. of St. Benedict *W*	2	1,367	1,597	84	120
C. of St. Catherine	1	1,728	1,833	95	142
C. of St. Elizabeth *W*	2	521	632	50	79
C. of St. Francis	142	339	1,677	33	57
C. of St. Mary *W*	29	404	549	51	80
C. of St. Rose	231	716	2,083	80	147
C. of St. Scholastica	246	873	1,206	74	110
C. of St. Teresa *W*	24	984	1,154	90	130
C. of St. Thomas *M*	2,060	44	3,206	119	169
C. of Santa Fe	471	292	1,235	45	78
C. of Southwest	29	21	104	3	23

[Continued]

TABLE 5 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
C. of Steubenville	321	294	908	40	52
C. of the Virgin Islands *Pub*	197	361	2,079	64	118
C. of White Plains *W*	92	238	791	23	57
C. of Wooster	989	856	1,906	134	147
Colorado C.	991	879	1,882	137	170
Colorado Women's C. *W*	6	448	637	49	83
Columbia C., Chicago	724	430	1,678	---	165
Columbia C., Mo.	456	568	1,166	47	63
Columbia C. *W*	16	771	890	57	74
Columbia Christian C.	109	87	229	11	28
Columbia Union C.	303	428	958	64	103
Conception Seminary C.	65	---	68	2	23
Concordia, Moorhead, Minn.	1,183	1,328	2,570	144	175
Concordia C., N.Y.	226	250	585	35	53
Concordia Senior C., Ind. *M*	225	66	359	36	36
Connecticut C.	730	988	2,033	144	184
Converse C. *W*	23	728	825	67	72
Cornell, Iowa	486	409	908	72	83
Covenant C.	273	239	543	32	34
Culver-Stockton C.	318	190	577	39	44
Cumberland C.	798	777	1,751	99	119
Curry C.	386	325	927	42	83
D					
Dakota Wesleyan U.	202	266	530	30	51
Dana C.	302	230	583	39	49
Daniel Payne C.	235	157	406	24	32
David Lipscomb C.	986	1,075	2,187	97	106
Davidson C. *M*	975	298	1,278	99	99
Davis and Elkins C.	436	271	862	36	65
Defiance C.	391	264	816	51	65
Denison U.	1,187	1,020	2,235	139	151
DePauw U.	1,078	1,150	2,396	133	186

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Dickinson	891	723	1,660	121	131
Dickinson S.C.	438	495	1,000	74	82
Dillard U.	333	859	1,212	82	91
Divine Word C. *M*	102	---	102	24	26
Doane C.	355	262	636	39	46
Dr. Martin Luther C.	193	522	718	67	67
Dominican C. of Blauvelt	186	326	1,113	38	57
Dominican C. of San Rafael *W*	59	270	901	38	109
Don Bosco C. *M*	74	---	79	18	18
Dordt C.	437	515	976	46	53
Dowling C.	862	550	1,938	53	171
D'Youville C. *W*	92	783	1,101	62	86
E					
Earlham C.	579	633	1,235	84	113
East Texas Baptist C.	390	293	777	36	43
Eastern C.	255	290	658	27	63
Eastern Mennonite C.	410	550	1,034	67	97
Eastern Nazarene C.	369	396	815	46	59
Eckerd C.	455	389	922	67	87
Edgecliff C.	90	591	930	42	80
Edgewood C.	124	306	624	39	58
Edward Waters C.	297	273	633	25	32
Eisenhower C.	268	207	495	43	54
Elizabethtown C.	648	766	1,741	98	134
Elmira C. *W*	511	723	3,320	54	246
Elon C.	1,211	758	2,210	87	109
Emerson C.	583	710	1,435	82	132
Emmanuel C. *W*	13	652	1,288	64	106
Emory and Henry C.	450	336	818	58	64
Erskine C.	369	341	731	52	59
Eureka C.	283	146	451	28	38
Evangel C.	401	639	1,133	51	76

[Continued]

TABLE 5 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
F					
Fairfield U.	1,559	1,263	5,037	174	297
Findlay	413	296	925	50	74
Fisk U.	541	839	1,424	82	129
Flagler C.	264	310	606	30	45
Florida Memorial C.	330	230	591	35	47
Florida Southern C.	708	732	2,053	74	124
Fontbonne C. *W*	33	550	669	55	86
Fort Lewis C. *Pub*	1,508	1,070	2,770	132	135
Fort Wright C. *W*	67	243	425	38	52
Francis Marion C.	1,008	722	2,681	92	111
Franconia C.	160	160	344	29	35
Franklin C. of Indiana	383	306	715	47	57
Franklin and Marshall C.	1,362	726	2,862	122	145
Franklin Pierce C.	479	269	775	42	49
Franklin U.	1,453	303	3,686	31	137
Friends U.	383	335	886	46	65
Friends World C.	102	126	231	14	22
G					
Gallaudet C.	414	501	1,039	145	167
Gannon C.	1,332	584	2,815	104	183
Gardner-Webb C.	740	580	1,402	73	80
Geneva C.	616	590	1,445	58	78
George Fox C.	243	274	681	31	42
Georgetown, Ky.	507	476	1,062	64	80
Georgian Court C. *W*	2	576	767	42	71
Gettysburg C.	1,115	832	1,975	135	168
Goddard C.	455	658	1,113	63	92
Gordon C.	457	530	1,029	50	61
Goshen C.	445	668	1,265	68	185
Goucher C. *W*	2	861	964	72	114

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Graceland C.	581	749	1,451	85	109
Grand Canyon C.	466	373	1,201	31	60
Grand Rapids Baptist C. & Seminary	356	390	841	29	51
Greensboro	182	276	530	29	47
Greenville C.	377	372	848	46	59
Grinnell C.	623	507	1,150	95	116
Grove City C.	1,218	936	2,169	99	112
Guilford C.	806	474	1,664	77	103
Gustavus Adolphus C.	942	1,109	2,098	130	139
Gwynedd-Mercy C. *W*	22	495	917	54	84
H					
Hampden-Sydney C. *M*	794	1	803	52	57
Hampshire C.	646	669	1,315	94	110
Hanover C.	544	427	999	66	72
Hardin-Simmons U.	610	670	1,767	85	113
Harding C.	1,216	1,263	2,601	117	132
Hartwick C.	776	888	1,728	125	134
Hastings C.	320	318	684	52	58
Haverford C. *M*	852	---	861	57	87
Hawaii Loa C.	92	98	207	15	20
Hawaii Pacific C.	243	63	1,060	6	47
Heed University	70	37	124	---	35
Heidelberg C.	560	479	1,107	78	109
Henderson S.C.	1,361	1,338	3,642	175	185
Hendrix C.	548	471	1,028	52	55
High Point C.	622	455	1,132	56	67
Hillsdale C.	566	432	1,025	55	79
Hiram C.	638	480	1,184	81	97
Hobart and William Smith C.	1,089	693	1,798	108	135
Holy Apostles C.	45	5	72	10	13
Holy Family, Pa. *W*	36	356	992	39	78

[Continued]

TABLE 5 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Holy Names C. *W*	61	291	713	51	97
Holy Redeemer C. *M*	54	---	62	13	21
Hood C. *W*	35	835	1,010	78	110
Hope C.	1,067	995	2,275	132	165
Houghton C.	549	657	1,263	75	92
Houston Baptist C.	511	649	1,520	80	98
Howard Payne C.	715	603	1,520	86	90
Huntingdon, Ala.	228	276	584	36	53
Huntington, Ind.	312	217	604	31	59
Huron C.	211	102	359	26	31
Huston-Tillotson C.	358	280	688	32	42
I					
Illinois C.	434	283	800	43	59
Illinois Benedictine C.	655	346	1,301	63	86
Immaculata C. *W*	7	566	1,218	52	112
Immaculate Conception Seminary at Troy *M*	21	---	21	8	11
Immaculate Heart C. *W*	111	296	729	39	79
Incarnate Word C. *W*	174	807	1,440	79	110
Indiana Central C.	512	614	2,887	71	167
Iona C.	1,912	948	4,908	172	245
Iowa Wesleyan C.	220	314	631	42	56
J					
Jacksonville U., Fla.	1,157	651	2,308	101	174
Jamestown C.	240	230	509	33	55
Jarvis Christian C.	192	202	398	36	43
John Carroll U.	1,584	845	3,653	171	217
John Wesley C.	217	234	593	30	55
Johnson C. Smith U.	695	644	1,377	64	80
Johnson & Wales C.	7,178	663	8,134	72	392
Judson C., Illinois	185	183	390	16	34
Juniata C.	675	383	1,074	69	85

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
K					
Kalamazoo C.	810	687	1,497	80	87
Kansas Newman C.	234	232	669	24	56
Kansas Wesleyan U.	252	150	493	26	40
Kentucky Wesleyan C.	272	238	708	40	65
Kenyon C.	898	553	1,462	110	116
Keuka C. *W*	2	569	580	41	48
King C.	164	118	317	31	37
King's, Pa.	1,151	476	2,292	98	140
King's, The, N.Y.	312	425	745	45	64
Knox C.	652	477	1,192	81	93
Knoxville C.	559	410	1,045	56	66
L					
Ladycliff C. *W*	20	431	512	27	49
Lafayette C.	1,490	547	2,308	155	167
LaGrange C.	249	317	758	48	50
LaRoche C.	217	250	711	23	58
LaSalle C.	2,343	1,092	5,957	165	363
LaVerne C.	1,104	462	2,210	45	160
Lake Erie C.	126	419	902	44	87
Lake Forest C.	562	455	1,080	82	92
Lakeland C.	313	158	501	30	33
Lambuth C.	351	420	870	54	75
Lander C. *Pub*	589	726	1,661	81	98
Lane C.	337	319	676	45	49
Lawrence U.	681	676	1,377	123	131
Lebanon Valley C.	528	487	1,394	78	122
LeMoyne, N.Y.	1,062	634	1,918	89	130
LeMoyne-Owen, Tenn.	409	610	1,125	52	71
Lenoir Rhyne C.	545	685	1,285	91	100

[Continued]

TABLE 5 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Lewis and Clark C.	1,373	1,086	2,979	125	149
Liberty Baptist College	696	460	1,244	45	75
Limestone C.	228	237	595	31	40
Lincoln Memorial U.	410	337	840	40	54
Lincoln U., Cal.	605	181	1,036	10	48
Lindenwood Colleges, The	219	358	1,295	46	121
Linfield C.	522	468	1,092	60	78
Livingstone	511	343	857	48	55
Loras C. *M*	929	343	1,566	81	94
Loretto Heights C.	128	538	780	55	87
Los Angeles Baptist C.	151	129	313	25	30
Louisiana C.	390	339	1,121	48	68
Loyola, Md.	1,008	677	2,809	109	234
Lubbock Christian C.	418	485	1,019	83	104
Luther C.	896	930	1,872	121	138
Luther Rice C.	128	29	159	4	34
Lycoming C.	769	512	1,367	75	87
Lynchburg C.	742	782	2,133	101	126
M					
Macalester	780	795	1,676	128	151
MacMurray C.	288	385	746	49	60
Madonna C. *W*	308	557	1,782	47	86
Malone C.	366	378	891	38	51
Manchester C.	585	510	1,171	71	83
Manhattan C. *M*	2,865	378	4,445	210	302
Manhattanville C. *W*	245	741	2,006	70	149
Marian, Ind.	243	352	801	53	70
Marian C. of Fond du Lac	64	364	517	53	60
Marietta C.	1,050	512	1,827	99	113
Marion, Ind.	308	368	843	46	64
Marist C.	904	531	1,857	---	---
Marlboro C.	99	104	207	21	36

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Mars Hill C.	777	807	1,688	90	124
Mary C.	248	488	848	47	73
Mary Baldwin C. *W*	2	562	595	51	57
Mary Hardin-Baylor C.	229	525	1,079	48	69
Mary Washington C.	138	1,799	2,139	132	143
Marycrest C.	59	485	949	46	91
Marygrove C. *W*	69	494	871	50	90
Marymount C. of Va.	5	581	660	34	52
Marymount, Kansas	146	357	715	36	55
Marymount, N.Y. *W*	1	766	905	67	106
Marymount Manhattan C. *W*	8	553	1,723	43	140
Maryville, Mo. *W*	197	467	1,206	44	94
Maryville, Tenn.	350	296	672	52	60
Marywood C. *W*	228	1,227	2,843	131	188
McKendree C.	381	244	702	34	44
McMurry C.	485	321	1,330	56	87
McPherson C.	243	166	446	29	43
Mercer U. in Atlanta	333	239	1,068	37	76
Mercy C. of Detroit	281	1,087	2,165	80	170
Mercy, N.Y.	1,413	967	4,283	75	246
Mercyhurst C.	617	693	1,464	70	112
Meredith C. *W*	---	1,246	1,490	63	105
Merrimack C.	1,179	712	2,743	116	179
Messiah C.	369	528	1,037	40	78
Methodist C.	323	276	635	39	43
Miami Christian C.	74	72	259	12	24
Mid-America Nazarene C.	475	472	1,057	37	61
Middlebury C.	1,034	873	1,917	128	150
Midland Lutheran C.	323	348	769	44	64
Milligan C.	357	334	810	38	52
Millikin U.	819	615	1,635	90	110
Mills C. *W*	24	934	1,018	62	103

[Continued]

TABLE 5 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Millsaps C.	516	331	955	55	77
Mississippi C.	1,042	786	3,000	101	133
Mississippi Industrial C.	135	114	376	22	24
Missouri Baptist C.	128	61	400	15	25
Missouri Valley C.	312	171	509	33	44
Mobile C.	330	437	892	46	67
Molloy C. *W*	18	824	1,225	83	120
Monmouth, Ill.	417	262	694	62	68
Monmouth, N.J.	1,091	894	3,049	155	203
Monterey Inst. of Foreign Studies	172	178	417	22	60
Moravian C.	620	552	1,224	75	130
Morehouse C. *M*	1,320	---	1,335	88	107
Morris Brown	633	809	1,525	---	---
Morris C.	282	284	575	39	47
Mt. Holyoke C. *W*	10	1,920	1,964	159	208
Mt. Marty C.	178	390	617	60	81
Mt. Mary C. *W*	---	739	1,088	72	116
Mt. Mercy, Iowa	139	537	900	56	75
Mt. St. Mary, N.H. *W*	---	181	201	14	33
Mt. St. Mary, N.Y.	85	660	960	55	86
Mt. St. Mary's, Calif. *W*	14	743	1,077	76	112
Mt. St. Mary's, Md.	876	377	1,383	78	84
Mt. Senario C.	134	88	259	18	35
Mt. Union C.	624	477	1,127	84	104
Mt. Vernon C.	1	401	442	18	46
Mt. Vernon Nazarene C.	369	381	813	38	54
Muhlenberg C.	854	620	1,595	103	116
Mundelein C. *W*	83	878	1,427	80	135
Muskingum C.	562	437	1,033	83	90
N					
Nasson C.	367	194	587	44	51
Nathaniel Hawthorne C.	501	146	651	27	43

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Nazareth, Mich. *W*	23	322	457	31	71
Nazareth C. of Rochester, N.Y. *W*	81	871	2,626	71	66
Nebraska Wesleyan U.	533	509	1,169	77	92
New C.	228	212	440	43	45
New C. of California	112	82	198	9	35
New England C.	802	487	1,611	74	120
Newberry C.	515	315	858	46	66
Niagara U.	1,570	1,312	3,838	163	231
North Carolina Wesleyan C.	209	152	467	30	37
North Central C.	527	294	982	44	62
North Park C. & Theol. Sem.	625	594	1,366	82	122
Northland C.	449	252	748	40	54
Northwest Christian C.	230	194	478	18	23
Northwest Nazarene C.	490	513	1,112	51	81
Northwestern, Iowa	380	338	755	42	50
Northwestern C., Minn.	281	274	630	32	63
Notre Dame, Mo. *W*	57	110	338	25	35
Notre Dame, Ohio *W*	4	303	570	31	58
O					
Oakland City C.	372	123	525	19	28
Oakwood C.	445	540	1,022	62	74
Oberlin C.	1,385	1,334	2,888	190	251
Occidental C.	849	801	1,759	113	148
Ohio Dominican C.	266	403	1,010	43	67
Oklahoma Christian C.	553	596	1,451	39	53
Olivet C.	496	331	872	47	55
Olivet Nazarene C.	624	915	1,853	79	103
Oral Roberts U.	1,268	1,233	2,739	111	193
Ottawa U.	437	356	824	50	52
Otterbein C.	594	595	1,310	77	82

[Continued]

TABLE 5 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Our Lady of Angels C. *W*	16	237	557	28	55
Our Lady of Holy Cross C.	70	126	845	22	53
Our Lady of the Lake C.	377	645	1,802	101	169
P					
Pacific, Calif.	199	178	435	33	41
Pacific Union C.	977	915	2,299	110	140
Paine C.	313	442	797	51	71
Palm Beach Atlantic C.	198	196	455	29	48
Pan American U.	2,795	2,438	8,235	297	363
Panhandle S.U.	502	325	1,148	66	72
Park C.	386	204	881	37	73
Paul Quinn College	266	226	522	37	41
Pepperdine U.	3,002	1,951	7,892	203	507
Pfeiffer C.	496	415	1,036	55	68
Philander Smith	326	240	750	27	53
Pikeville C.	390	225	664	36	50
Pitzer C.	292	469	817	52	64
Point Loma C.	566	823	1,605	85	101
Point Park C.	644	405	1,675	64	102
Pomona C.	685	606	1,298	124	163
Pontifical C. Josephinum, The - C. of Liberal Arts	177	---	185	18	37
Presbyterian C.	482	346	850	48	56
Principia C.	369	485	892	43	67
Q					
Queens C. *W*	17	423	571	40	68
Quincy C.	566	548	1,251	72	88

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
R					
Rabbinical C. of America	180	---	280	12	12
Ramapo C. of New Jersey *Pub*	1,505	1,262	3,923	168	182
Randolph-Macon C. *M*	539	269	811	58	72
Randolph-Macon C. *W*	4	693	728	61	79
Reed C.	681	452	1,181	100	105
Regis, Colo.	601	337	1,094	70	80
Regis, Mass. *W*	---	670	734	58	71
Ricker C.	527	94	676	27	53
Rio Grande C.	423	302	954	37	65
Ripon C.	537	368	923	64	81
Rivier C. *W*	124	420	1,589	45	91
Roanoke C.	547	478	1,252	64	73
Roberts Wesleyan C.	200	396	651	43	70
Rockford C.	267	344	1,276	56	88
Rockhurst C.	782	356	2,897	79	211
Rockmont C.	96	79	201	10	17
Rocky Mountain C.	236	189	446	24	49
Rollins C.	1,143	792	4,227	95	205
Rosary C.	199	731	1,315	71	123
Rosary Hill C. *W*	357	658	1,344	60	105
Rosemont C. *W*	---	508	699	50	86
Rust C.	280	447	810	41	52
S					
Sacred Heart, N. Car. *W*	12	136	226	16	27
Sacred Heart Seminary *M*	66	---	132	12	25
Sacred Heart U.	650	530	2,509	54	139
St. Albert's C.	55	4	59	13	20
St. Alphonsus C. *M*	67	---	69	14	20

[Continued]

TABLE 5 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
St. Ambrose C.	756	328	1,454	69	114
St. Andrews Presbyterian C.	259	271	544	51	56
St. Anselm's C. *M*	1,012	484	1,894	111	135
St. Basil's C.	7	---	7	14	18
St. Bernard C.	209	123	369	20	34
St. Fidelis C. *M*	45	---	46	8	13
St. Francis, Maine	278	115	405	28	40
St. Francis, N.Y.	1,064	531	3,288	66	168
St. Francis, Pa.	817	456	1,661	64	80
St. Francis De Sales C. *M*	92	---	110	13	28
St. Hyacinth C. and Seminary *M*	46	---	48	13	22
St. John Fisher *M*	1,032	437	1,782	68	103
St. John's, Calif. *M*	149	---	149	12	22
St. John's, Md.	208	152	365	39	49
St. John's, N. Mex.	164	121	285	35	40
St. Joseph, Conn. *W*	---	636	690	62	103
St. Joseph Seminary C.	112	---	113	9	27
St. Joseph's, Rensselaer, Ind.	672	377	1,091	59	74
St. Joseph's, Maine	153	247	480	26	39
St. Joseph's, N.Y.	137	423	1,264	43	122
St. Joseph's, Pa.	1,840	786	5,716	125	168
St. Lawrence U.	1,267	1,132	2,601	147	167
St. Leo C.	608	321	945	57	72
St. Martin's C.	255	122	843	30	53
St. Mary, Kansas *W*	29	389	630	37	59
St. Mary of the Plains	167	144	327	31	36
St. Mary-of-the-Woods *W*	---	437	496	34	60
St. Mary's, Calif.	562	354	1,104	64	104
St. Mary's, Ind. *W*	1	1,642	1,680	105	156
St. Mary's C., Ky. *M*	47	---	47	15	19
St. Mary's C. of Md. *Pub*	504	505	1,251	53	89
St. Mary's C., Mich.	56	15	117	29	37
St. Mary's Dominican *W*	57	383	737	36	82
St. Mary's Seminary, Mo. *M*	63	---	63	7	15

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
St. Mary's Seminary & U., Md. *M*	145	---	258	18	28
St. Meinrad C. *M*	241	---	252	28	34
St. Michael's C. *M*	1,090	485	1,697	84	87
St. Norbert C.	787	610	1,461	82	100
St. Olaf C.	1,368	1,450	2,881	182	235
St. Patrick's C. *M*	62	---	62	8	16
St. Patrick's Seminary	81	---	90	10	25
St. Paul's, Va.	283	286	594	32	39
St. Peter's C.	1,774	951	4,586	129	326
St. Thomas Aquinas C.	191	306	962	35	55
St. Vincent C. *M*	868	---	988	51	77
St. Xavier C.	296	763	1,449	85	140
Salem, N. Car. *W*	2	574	630	55	77
Salem, W. Va.	535	355	1,186	62	82
Salve Regina C.	173	498	1,730	65	126
Sarah Lawrence	170	607	861	110	137
School of the Ozarks	482	522	1,160	75	82
Scripps C. *W*	---	574	589	50	66
Seminary of St. Pius X *M*	111	---	111	3	16
Seton Hill C. *W*	---	735	837	47	86
Shaw U.	909	617	1,555	70	78
Shaw C. at Detroit	586	701	1,352	48	73
Shepherd C. *Pub*	925	1,003	2,399	98	115
Shimer C.	98	76	176	19	25
Shorter C.	295	397	729	42	57
Siena, N.Y.	1,305	607	2,384	109	137
Siena Heights C.	337	426	1,124	52	83
Sierra Nevada C.	70	51	177	---	28
Silver Lake C. of the Holy Family	52	150	372	29	42
Simmons C. *W*	59	1,818	2,625	119	209
Simpson, Calif.	156	116	510	18	29
Simpson, Iowa	458	293	871	56	73

[Continued]

TABLE 5 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Sioux Falls C.	293	242	715	24	32
Smith C. *W*	18	2,395	2,415	---	---
Southern California C.	314	196	632	32	50
Southern Missionary C.	630	739	1,717	106	120
Southern Vermont C.	159	174	486	8	20
Southwest Baptist C.	713	640	1,411	62	79
Southwestern Assemblies of God C.	365	270	700	26	28
Southwestern, Kansas	319	279	695	41	55
Southwestern at Memphis	584	497	1,102	86	93
Southwestern Union C.	355	285	704	42	52
Southwestern U., Texas	414	438	927	63	77
Spalding C.	73	471	1,141	61	89
Spelman C. *W*	---	1,231	1,244	90	100
Spertus C. of Judaica	151	164	437	12	21
Spring Arbor C.	367	416	890	41	73
Spring Hill C.	443	320	868	55	63
Stephens C. *W*	21	1,750	2,034	148	181
Sterling C.	254	249	525	34	44
Stillman C.	310	442	785	35	42
Stonehill C.	860	844	2,264	79	103
Susquehanna U.	784	614	1,601	100	115
Swarthmore C.	658	576	1,240	142	160
Sweet Briar C. *W*	---	649	650	65	81
T					
Tabor C.	245	233	520	24	55
Talladega C.	218	327	552	43	51
Tarkio C.	235	205	456	33	44
Taylor U.	689	721	1,467	73	95
Tennessee Temple C.	845	886	1,912	66	94
Texas C.	309	313	644	40	42
Texas Lutheran C.	569	450	1,182	57	72

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Texas Wesleyan C.	633	570	1,884	78	107
Thiel C.	573	472	1,084	61	69
Thomas More C.	457	281	1,352	55	109
Tift C. *W*	---	404	450	28	34
Transylvania U.	332	324	722	48	61
Trevecca Nazarene C.	435	368	856	37	63
Trinity, Conn.	1,000	650	2,002	119	154
Trinity, D.C. *W*	10	472	949	39	91
Trinity Christian College	157	159	388	25	40
Trinity, Vt. *W*	12	377	490	27	61
Tusculum C.	238	171	464	30	36
U					
Union, Ky.	236	234	1,036	42	52
Union, Nebr.	374	397	882	66	93
Union, N.Y.	1,415	677	3,153	146	190
Union U., Tenn.	380	526	972	61	66
Union Experimenting C. & U.	426	388	819	---	---
Unity C.	326	44	393	22	27
U.S. International U.	1,245	583	2,573	112	203
U. of Plano	42	25	135	13	31
U. of St. Thomas	547	718	1,733	104	149
U. of San Diego	1,324	823	3,108	121	185
U. of the South	629	394	1,049	72	93
U. of Tampa	1,065	536	1,968	85	85
Upper Iowa U.	280	187	2,925	40	44
Upsala	673	499	1,705	74	119
Urbana C.	197	130	389	22	28
Ursinus C.	633	487	1,794	66	82
Ursuline, Ohio *W*	6	528	788	63	82

[Continued]

TABLE 5 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
V					
Vassar C.	667	1,553	2,314	186	223
Villa Maria C. *W*	3	415	533	47	59
Villanova U.	4,172	2,039	9,612	405	501
Va. Intermont C. *W*	20	476	535	36	49
Va. Union U.	599	596	1,318	90	136
Va. Wesleyan	340	267	650	32	46
Vermont Inst. of Community Involvement	19	6	35	---	18
Viterbo C.	128	671	893	77	101
Voorhees C.	413	594	1,018	56	62
W					
Wabash C. *M*	838	---	842	71	74
Wadhams Hall Seminary C.	97	---	97	14	21
Wagner C.	813	1,127	2,694	111	230
Walla Walla C.	870	826	1,959	113	137
Walsh C.	222	214	704	28	55
Warner Pacific C.	179	171	633	22	40
Warner Southern C.	103	80	215	18	28
Warren Wilson C.	203	245	461	33	59
Wartburg C.	548	622	1,202	76	90
Washington C.	386	386	931	60	68
Washington and Jefferson C.	734	256	1,009	85	94
Wayland Baptist C.	414	298	1,083	45	55
Waynesburg C.	497	272	802	52	61
Webster	1,183	668	3,607	69	169
Wellesley C. *W*	10	1,920	2,045	199	233
Wells C. *W*	---	476	481	51	66
Wesleyan, Ga. *W*	---	501	578	43	55
Wesleyan U., Conn.	1,290	1,083	2,448	280	313
West Va. Wesleyan C.	789	932	1,793	110	117
Westbrook C.	12	474	492	35	57

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Western Baptist Bible C.	244	198	474	22	26
Western Maryland C.	665	681	2,367	84	117
Western S.C. of Colo.	1,874	1,304	3,291	130	133
Westmar C.	345	309	729	37	46
Westminster C., Miss.	37	35	111	8	17
Westminster, Mo. *M*	727	---	780	37	61
Westminster, Pa.	746	756	1,884	106	129
Westminster, Utah	486	460	1,052	52	75
Westmont C.	429	492	936	50	78
Wheaton, Ill.	1,094	993	2,220	140	188
Wheaton, Mass. *W*	---	1,120	1,190	91	106
Wheeling C.	409	191	771	36	54
Whitman C.	599	496	1,130	75	91
Whittier C.	650	685	1,592	82	107
Whitworth C., Miss.	38	30	78	10	13
Whitworth, Wash.	584	687	1,800	56	109
Wilberforce U.	596	563	1,159	49	55
Wiley C.	356	275	664	31	39
Wilkes C.	1,160	914	2,587	147	167
Willamette U.	1,023	658	1,724	112	149
William Carey C.	439	422	1,481	49	67
William Jewell C.	664	694	1,673	80	116
William Penn C.	406	213	650	48	53
William Woods C. *W*	---	887	1,395	55	88
Williams C.	1,254	659	1,943	163	180
Wilmington, O.	346	207	620	58	68
Wilson C. *W*	2	331	378	43	50
Windham C.	308	258	609	50	62
Wofford C. *M*	885	63	1,006	60	73
X					
Xavier U., La.	663	909	1,800	141	164

[Continued]

TABLE 5 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Y					
Yankton C.	214	108	346	29	45
York C. of Pa	1,032	708	3,207	74	141
TOTALS	**335,615**	**341,152**	**868,166**	**43,346**	**62,658**

TABLE 6

Music, Fine and Applied Arts Schools

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Art Academy of Cincinnati	87	78	219	9	18
Art Center C. of Design	545	240	1,140	26	139
B					
Berklee C. of Music	2,039	197	2,236	160	198
Boston Conservatory of Music	178	268	447	27	64
C					
California C. of Arts and Crafts	355	534	1,132	32	114
California Inst. of the Arts	422	235	697	66	143
Center for Creative Studies	254	208	861	31	72
Chicago Academy of Fine Arts	125	175	353	18	29
Chicago Conservatory C.	54	31	150	20	55
Cleveland Inst. of Art	214	264	861	36	58
Cleveland Inst. of Music	112	117	251	34	87
Columbus C. of Art and Design	320	252	872	37	56
Conservatory of Music of Puerto Rico	96	22	278	29	36
Cornish School of Applied Arts	95	114	586	16	73
Cranbrook Academy of Art	82	68	150	11	11
Curtis Inst. of Music	78	74	152	1	73
J					
Juilliard School, The	459	336	1,199	57	194
K					
Kansas City Art Inst.	292	257	759	40	56

[Continued]

TABLE 6 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
M					
Manhattan School of Music	388	299	942	25	180
Mannes C. of Music	111	79	289	10	102
Maryland Inst., C. of Art	408	557	1,108	47	95
Massachusetts C. of Art	404	690	1,624	49	103
Memphis Academy of Arts	92	87	246	16	28
Minneapolis C. of Art and Design	320	320	960	30	52
Moore C. of Art *W*	---	488	685	44	81
Museum Art School	64	82	191	15	44
N					
New England Conservatory of Music	283	378	744	67	142
P					
Parsons School of Design	294	640	984	21	126
Peabody Conservatory of Music	143	120	277	34	88
Philadelphia C. of Art	389	514	1,525	74	171
Philadelphia Musical Academy	155	78	280	14	114
Portland School of Art	71	84	197	9	16
R					
Rhode Island School of Design	649	701	1,350	105	150
S					
San Francisco Art Inst.	349	235	853	29	63
San Francisco Conservatory of Music	88	71	177	11	59
Schools of the Art Institute of Chicago	373	454	1,492	61	109
School of Fine Arts	27	34	208	8	11

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
School of the Museum of Fine Arts	222	312	835	47	62
Shenandoah Conservatory of Music	240	331	722	59	85
Swain School of Design	84	93	180	10	11
V					
Vandercook C. of Music *Pub*	70	17	89	12	16
TOTALS	**11,031**	**10,134**	**28,301**	**1,447**	**3,384**

TABLE 7

Independent Law, Medicine, and Allied Health Schools

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Albany Law School	525	202	727	18	30
Albany Medical C.	397	100	508	226	811
B					
Baylor C. of Dentistry	388	97	488	81	209
Brooklyn Law School	736	290	1,026	26	48
C					
Calif. C. of Podiatric Medicine	319	19	338	41	116
Chicago C. of Osteo Medicine	349	31	380	60	91
C. of Medicine & Dentistry of N.J.	852	347	1,231	577	1,674
C. of Osteo Medicine & Surgery	478	44	522	56	108
D					
Detroit C. of Law	395	67	918	17	44
Dickinson School of Law	366	88	454	14	32
E					
Eastern Virginia Medical School	82	26	108	77	92
H					
Hahnemann Medical C. & Hospital	757	595	1,528	330	1,544
I					
Illinois C. of Optometry	510	60	570	25	55
Illinois C. of Podiatric Medicine	545	21	566	---	---
J					
John Marshall Law School	896	96	1,521	36	55

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
K					
Kansas City C. of Osteo Medicine	533	46	579	51	122
Kirksville C. of Osteo Medicine	429	53	493	79	83
L					
Logan C. of Chiropractic	422	40	462	22	28
Los Angeles C. of Chiropractic	746	116	862	24	31
M					
Mass. C. of Optometry	237	61	298	24	56
Mass. C. of Pharmacy	1,035	369	1,404	60	100
Mayo Medical School	142	17	159	---	---
Medical C. of Georgia	939	1,104	2,474	457	578
Medical C. of Ohio at Toledo *Pub*	191	60	251	130	150
Medical C. of Pennsylvania, The	166	367	544	146	392
Medical C. of Wisconsin	480	95	583	358	1,187
Meharry Medical C.	34	119	156	212	355
N					
National C. of Chiropractic	724	67	791	40	55
New England School of Law	682	215	897	17	42
New York C. of Podiatric Medicine	276	24	300	20	62
New York Law School *Pub*	752	214	966	22	56
O					
Ohio C. of Podiatric Medicine	473	14	487	15	246
Oklahoma C. of Osteo Medicine	83	7	90	15	21

[Continued]

TABLE 7 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
P					
Pennsylvania C. of Optometry	510	45	559	40	70
Philadelphia C. of Osteo Medicine	713	85	798	79	212
Pennsylvania C. of Podiatric Medicine	373	23	396	26	105
R					
Rush U.	281	324	651	21	1,090
S					
St. Louis C. of Pharmacy	475	213	714	25	32
Southern Calif. C. of Optometry	330	48	391	25	70
Southern C. of Optometry	558	44	607	38	49
Southern School of Pharmacy of Mercer U.	258	85	347	24	44
South Texas C. of Law	703	73	938	13	36
Southwestern U. School of Law	665	168	1,634	33	65
T					
Texas C. of Osteo Medicine	217	17	234	---	---
Thomas Jefferson U.	818	736	1,710	259	1,507
U					
U. of Health Sciences-Chicago Med. School	374	110	516	133	189
W					
West Virginia School of Osteo Med.	69	8	77	10	25
Western States Chiropractic C.	272	26	298	16	29
William Mitchell C. of Law	641	217	1,084	18	81
TOTALS	**23,196**	**7,293**	**33,635**	**4,036**	**12,077**

TABLE 8

Independent Technological, Business Administration, and Related Schools

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Aerospace Inst.	90	10	100	6	9
Air Force Inst. of Tech. *Pub.*	544	2	579	119	119
American Grad. School of Intern'l. Management	655	148	803	57	73
American Technological U.	90	33	747	9	44
B					
Babson C.	993	210	2,373	66	127
Brooks Inst.	648	80	728	17	33
Bryant C.	1,788	877	4,856	83	106
C					
Calif. Maritime Academy *M Pub*	333	16	349	26	26
Capitol Inst. of Tech.	142	---	208	7	13
Central New England C. of Tech.	375	63	1,260	20	62
Chicago Tech. C.	214	2	451	12	19
Christian Heritage C.	167	111	315	11	39
Clarkson C. of Tech.	2,603	272	2,976	163	190
Cogswell Polytech. C.	156	7	182	14	27
Colby-Sawyer C.	4	689	726	48	62
C. of Insurance	248	50	1,559	21	142
Colorado Tech. C.	142	5	177	13	14
Colorado School of Mines *Pub*	1,794	188	2,204	135	143
Cooper Union	708	202	915	60	142
D					
Detroit C. of Business	2,355	562	3,365	19	291
DeVry Inst. of Tech., Arizona	2,106	44	2,220	38	84
DeVry Inst. of Tech., Illinois	2,174	76	2,868	50	85
DeVry, Texas	856	39	921	18	49
Dyke C.	198	401	1,105	17	49

[Continued]

TABLE 8 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
E					
Embry-Riddle Aeronautical U.	1,810	43	2,927	92	239
G					
General Motors Inst.	2,142	305	2,447	147	147
Georgia Inst. of Tech. *Pub.*	6,723	928	8,954	499	570
Golden Gate U.	278	186	3,387	550	591
H					
Harvey Mudd	417	49	467	43	47
Heald Engineering C.	345	5	610	45	70
Husson C.	561	300	1,106	30	98
I					
Indiana Inst. of Tech.	292	24	349	29	37
Inst. of Paper Chemistry	84	4	88	33	33
J					
Jones C.	1,430	110	1,610	8	59
M					
Maine Maritime Academy *M Pub*	619	4	626	40	52
Massachusetts Maritime Academy *M Pub*	828	---	828	48	49
Menlo *M*	408	125	540	31	54
Michigan Tech. U. *Pub*	4,383	1,093	5,958	294	407
Montana C. of Mineral Sc. & Tech. *Pub*	615	183	1,031	5[illegible]	54

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
N					
National C. of Business	456	439	958	42	58
National U., Calif.	1,060	189	1,249	11	172
Naval Postgraduate School *Pub*	997	23	1,020	230	230
New Hampshire C.	2,595	435	3,512	32	42
New Mexico Highlands U.	949	762	2,099	134	134
New Mexico Inst. of Mining & Tech. *Pub*	556	134	920	64	98
New Jersey Inst. of Tech.	2,939	154	4,987	252	365
Nichols *M*	560	45	690	37	39
O					
Ohio Inst. of Tech.	3,075	55	3,162	45	105
Oregon Graduate Center for Study and Research	22	1	47	---	13
P					
Philadelphia C. of Textiles & Sc.	795	424	2,118	105	162
Poly. Inst. of New York	1,963	112	4,606	190	251
Pratt Inst.	1,997	1,376	4,427	152	482
R					
Rand Graduate Inst. for Policy Anal.	30	8	38	30	30
Hartford Grad. Center	3	---	687	11	51
Rose-Hulman Inst. of Tech. *M*	1,030	---	1,049	67	77
Rosemead Grad. School of Psychology	71	17	88	15	19
S					
School of Visual Arts	991	698	3,521	---	306

[Continued]

TABLE 8 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
S. Dakota School of Mines & Tech. *Pub*	1,161	284	1,609	100	150
Southeastern U.	3[illegible]	115	785	---	50
Spring Garden C.	648	22	938	50	73
Stevens Inst. of Tech. *M*	1,280	125	2,155	128	228
Strayer C.	559	534	1,694	31	84
T					
Thomas C.	214	222	620	25	27
Tiffin U.	877	118	1,079	23	31
Tri-State	933	190	1,262	79	85
Tuskegee Inst.	1,659	1,679	3,507	303	319
U					
U.S. Air Force Academy *M Pub*	4,384	---	4,384	531	531
U.S. Coast Guard Academy *M Pub*	1,134	---	1,134	123	123
U.S. Merchant Marine Academy *M Pub*	1,024	32	1,056	84	84
U.S. Military Academy *M Pub*	4,000	---	4,000	600	600
U.S. Naval Academy *M Pub*	4,399	---	4,399	550	550
U. of Lowell	4,842	2,090	10,279	365	430
U. of Rhode Island *Pub*	5,447	4,391	16,527	782	845
W					
Walsh C. of Accountancy & Business Administration	[illegible]41	53	906	[illegible]	46
Webb Inst. of Naval Arch. *M*	78	2	80	8	11
Wentworth C. of Tech.	236	---	249	10	21
Western States C. of Engrg.	106	---	121	3	14
Worcester Poly. Inst. *M*	2,079	184	2,831	169	200
TOTALS	**96,007**	**22,359**	**157,7[illegible]**	**8,358**	**11,591**

TABLE 9

Bible Schools and Colleges

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
American Baptist Theol. Sem.	99	14	123	7	18
Appalachian Bible Inst.	146	108	270	6	16
Atlanta Christian C.	160	110	324	14	22
B					
Baptist Bible C. of Pennsylvania	381	345	822	41	51
Berkshire Christian C.	68	85	160	10	20
Bethany Bible C.	279	206	573	20	25
C					
Calvary Bible C.	131	95	293	11	27
Central Bible C.	646	369	1,109	27	54
Cincinnati Bible Seminary	285	178	686	25	38
Circleville Bible C.	95	78	224	12	20
Columbia Bible C.	399	281	739	16	33
D					
Dallas Bible C.	147	60	301	11	26
Detroit Bible C.	110	39	306	8	23
F					
Faith Baptist Bible C.	281	275	631	20	23
Fort Wayne Bible C.	217	203	541	29	44
Free Will Baptist Bible C.	290	189	540	23	28
Friends Bible C.	51	45	110	11	16
G					
Grace Bible C.	71	49	174	7	18
Grace Bible Inst.	236	217	535	31	33

[Continued]

TABLE 9 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Great Lakes Bible C.	108	71	225	12	13
Gulf Coast Bible C.	173	112	351	15	18
H					
Hillsdale Free Will Baptist C.	103	61	188	8	19
J					
Johnson Bible C.	239	176	435	13	20
K					
Kentucky Christian C.	189	184	402	16	23
L					
Lancaster Bible C.	175	130	393	12	18
Lincoln Christian C.	450	283	809	28	57
M					
Manhattan Christian C.	97	93	226	13	18
Mid-South Bible C.	53	22	150	6	14
Minnesota Bible C.	58	58	136	9	13
Moody Bible Inst.	684	606	1,295	86	106
Multnomah School of the Bible	409	329	804	38	42
N					
North Central Bible C.	277	184	521	15	25
Northeast Bible Inst.	226	156	418	10	20
Northeastern Bible C.	170	122	409	16	24
Northwest Bible C.	73	55	150	6	12
Northwest C.	344	240	627	18	43

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
O					
Open Bible C.	69	39	113	5	10
P					
Patten Bible C.	35	41	113	7	17
Philadelphia C. of Bible	366	305	704	45	52
Piedmont Bible C.	282	147	482	22	28
Platte Valley Bible C.	29	38	197	---	---
R					
Reformed Bible C.	78	79	197	12	18
S					
St. Paul Bible C.	213	225	463	23	30
San Jose Bible C.	138	64	295	9	17
Selma U.	255	219	500	23	28
Southeastern Bible C., Ala.	109	62	269	18	27
Southeastern Bible C., Fla.	596	411	1,079	26	33
Southwestern C.	56	46	133	6	16
U					
United Wesleyan C.	99	47	165	7	12
V					
Vennard C.	103	114	290	15	20

[Continued]

TABLE 9 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
W					
Washington Bible C.	217	149	427	20	29
West Coast Bible C.	77	64	159	9	16
Western Bible Inst.	121	61	210	10	12
TOTALS	**10,763**	**7,939**	**21,796**	**907**	**1,385**

TABLE 10

Theological Schools and Schools for Lay Workers

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Andover Newton Theol. School	180	109	457	18	58
Aquinas Inst. of Theol.	45	30	114	14	16
Asbury Theol. Seminary	419	35	529	25	31
Assemblies of God Grad. School	64	1	126	5	20
Austin Presbyterian Theol. Seminary	125	10	145	10	15
B					
Bangor Theol. Seminary	78	14	105	10	23
C					
Calvin Theol. Seminary	186	3	206	16	18
Catholic Theol. Union at Chicago	134	13	160	11	23
Chicago Theol. Seminary, The	51	24	109	10	24
Christian Theol. Seminary	104	22	259	15	25
Church Divinity School of the Pacific	71	17	98	10	17
Colgate Rochester Divinity School/ Bexley Hall/Crozer Theol. Seminary	86	27	186	14	24
Columbia Theol. Seminary	101	18	184	16	19
Concordia Seminary, Mo.	245	1	284	23	25
Concordia Theol. Seminary, Ill. *M*	364	---	366	32	32
Conservative Baptist Theol. Seminary	190	12	260	14	23
D					
Dallas Theol. Seminary *M*	691	---	759	33	49
Duns Scotus C. *M*	44	---	79	13	17
E					
Eden Theol. Seminary	86	11	193	13	37
Episcopal Div. School	92	49	154	26	31
Evangelical Lutheran Theol. Seminary *M*	182	13	306	16	23

[Continued]

TABLE 10 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
F					
Fuller Theol. Seminary	722	109	1,326	31	94
G					
Garrett-Evangelical Theol. Seminary	220	76	338	30	49
General Theol. Seminary	135	19	214	13	46
Gordon-Conwell Theol. Seminary	450	60	575	24	36
Goshen Biblical Seminary	40	15	89	7	16
Grace Theol. Seminary	320	283	681	35	60
H					
Hebrew Theol. C.	81	8	192	12	17
Hebrew Union C. - Jewish Inst. of Religion, Calif.	62	52	424	9	33
Hebrew Union C. - Jewish Inst. of Religion, N.Y.	100	20	370	9	34
Hebrew Union C. - Jewish Inst. of Religion, Ohio	153	21	190	33	41
I					
Iliff School of Theol.	94	30	247	15	27
Immaculate Conception Seminary	105	---	269	17	42
Interdenominational Theol. Ctr.	151	31	201	23	34
J					
Jesuit School of Theol. at Berkeley	143	37	199	27	37
Jewish Theol. Seminary of America	258	146	528	40	103
K					
Kenrick Seminary *M*	103	---	103	10	20

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
L					
Lancaster Theol. Seminary	63	8	220	13	23
Lexington Theol. Seminary	85	17	120	---	---
Louisville Presbyterian Theol. Seminary	108	40	179	8	20
Luther Theol. Seminary, St. Paul	453	46	551	32	40
Lutheran School of Theol. at Chicago	154	36	289	15	20
Lutheran Theol. Seminary, Gettysburg	182	33	236	14	19
Lutheran Theol. Seminary, Phila.	91	22	169	14	18
Lutheran Theol. Southern Seminary	117	7	156	9	13
M					
Maryknoll Seminary, N.Y.	68	9	130	20	36
McCormick Theol. Seminary	439	30	492	17	35
Meadville-Lombard Theol. School	20	4	24	4	5
Mennonite Biblical Seminary	41	4	60	7	16
Mennonite Brethren Biblical Seminary	77	2	89	7	24
Methodist Theol. School in Ohio	176	43	243	18	30
Midwestern Baptist Theol. Seminary	215	19	326	16	23
Mt. St. Alphonsus Seminary	78	---	78	17	17
N					
Nashotah House	86	3	90	7	13
Nazarene Theol. Seminary	331	16	421	17	25
Ner Israel Rabbinical C.	297	---	303	20	28
New York Theol. Seminary	64	11	162	8	40
North American Baptist Seminary	72	15	103	11	14
Northern Baptist Theol. Seminary	78	13	118	9	14
Northwestern Lutheran Theol. Seminary	149	12	177	12	12
Notre Dame Seminary, La.	65	---	135	10	15

[Continued]

TABLE 10 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
O					
Oblate C. of the Southwest	33	---	88	7	19
P					
Pacific Christian C.	178	166	473	18	41
Pacific Lutheran Theol. Seminary	70	14	292	10	16
Pittsburgh Theol. Seminary	153	31	345	18	20
Presbyterian School of Christian Education	24	56	101	10	14
Princeton Theol. Seminary	405	123	697	38	73
R					
Rabbinical C. of Telshe	232	---	232	9	9
Reformed Presbyterian Theol. Seminary *M*	24	1	28	5	7
Reformed Theol. Seminary	199	12	254	17	18
S					
St. Bernard's Seminary	67	2	86	9	25
St. Charles Seminary *M*	214	---	601	18	43
St. Francis Seminary *M*	65	---	65	11	18
St. Francis Seminary School of Pastoral Ministry	99	1	129	17	21
St. Louis Rabbinical C.	36	---	36	3	8
St. Mary Seminary *M*	70	---	78	14	20
St. Meinrad School of Theol. *M*	169	---	179	14	20
St. Paul Seminary, Minn. *M*	134	---	140	12	21
St. Thomas Seminary *M*	98	---	98	26	36
St. Vincent Seminary *M*	50	---	57	7	18
St. Vladimirs Orthodox Theol. Seminary	21	3	29	9	16
Scarritt C.	83	117	218	13	23
Seabury-Western Theol. Seminary	63	15	90	10	11

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Seminary of St. Vincent de Paul *M*	84	---	84	14	22
Southern Calif. School of Theol.	112	38	326	16	39
Southwestern Baptist Theol. Seminary	1,833	245	2,892	85	114
Starr King School for the Ministry	26	22	48	3	8
Sulpician Seminary of the Northwest *M*	35	---	35	14	34
T					
Trinity Evangelical Div. School	442	30	581	26	52
U					
Union Theol. Seminary in Virginia	127	36	303	23	26
United Theol. Seminary, Minn.	123	41	219	16	21
United Theol. Seminary, Ohio	216	38	289	20	26
U. of Judaism	16	23	125	6	35
W					
Wartburg Theol. Seminary	209	21	251	17	27
Washington Theol. Coalition, The	182	3	226	18	20
Wesley Theol. Seminary	177	39	311	24	29
Western Conservative Baptist Seminary	368	75	552	23	43
Western Theol. Seminary	115	16	139	9	21
Westminster Theol. Seminary *M*	245	12	301	13	22
Y					
Yeshiva Toras/Chaim Talmudical Seminary, Denver	42	---	42	4	8
TOTALS	**17,023**	**2,886**	**26,945**	**1,610**	**2,783**

TABLE 11

Full-Time Freshman Enrollments in 1,383 Comparable Institutions

	1975-76			1974-75
	Men	Women	Total	Total
Unitary State College and University Systems	148,136	130,812	278,948	259,728
Public Universities and Institutions of Complex Organization	195,327	168,722	364,049	346,870
Private Universities and Institutions of Complex Organization	57,749	42,101	99,850	92,385
Multi-Purpose Colleges and Universities	159,645	143,379	303,021	274,467
Independent Colleges of Arts and Sciences (Liberal Arts)	100,029	107,118	207,147	195,969
Music, Fine, and Applied Arts Schools	2,600	1,922	4,522	4,438
Independent Technological, Business Administration, and Related Schools	28,190	7,492	35,682	29,464
Bible Schools and Colleges	4,104	3,684	7,788	6,854
TOTALS	**695,780**	**605,230**	**1,301,010**	**1,210,175**

TABLE 12

Largest Institutions

(Including component units)

	Full-Time	Rank	Grand Total	Rank
State University of New York	232,282*	1	354,998	1
California State Univ. and College System	187,318	2	333,735	2
The City University of New York	137,734*	3	253,007*	3
University of California	119,862*	4	128,478*	5
University of Wisconsin System	108,353	5	143,482	4
University of North Carolina	84,307	6	107,641	7
State University of Florida System	79,121	7	116,038	6
University of Texas System	68,183	8	90,382	8
State Univ. and Cmty. College System of Tennessee	53,071	9	84,016	9
University of Illinois	52,896	10	60,347	13
Pennsylvania State University	48,457	11	68,223	12
Ohio State University	47,507	12	54,640	15
Indiana University	45,906	13	76,905	10
University of Minnesota	41,953	14	74,066	11
University of Maryland	38,597	15	59,157	14
Michigan State University	37,197	16	48,488	17
Oregon State Higher Education System	36,890	17	42,655	21
University of Michigan	36,392	18	45,837	20
Louisiana State University	34,174	19	46,595	18
University of Tennessee	33,779	20	48,576	16
Purdue University	29,966	21	41,379	22
Rutgers University	29,609	22	45,759	19
University of Colorado	26,573	23	34,429	29
Wayne State University	25,856	24	38,073	24
University of Washington	25,525	25	35,434	26
University of Cincinnati	24,081	26	38,841	23
Brigham Young University	22,660	27	---	---
Texas A. & M. University System	22,083	28	---	---
University of Arizona	21,227	29	---	---
University of Pittsburgh	20,903	30	34,898	28

*Estimates

[Continued]

TABLE 12 [Continued]

	Full-time	Rank	Grand Total	Rank
Northeastern University	---	---	35,478	25
Temple University	---	---	34,950	27
New York University	---	---	30,350	30

TABLE 13

Geographical Division Summary

Division and State	Comparable Institutions	Number of Full-time Students 1974-75	1975-76
New England			
Connecticut	22	61,580	62,733
Maine	15	25,566	27,008
Massachusetts	62	154,409	160,318
New Hampshire	9	7,477	8,948
Rhode Island	8	23,866	30,762
Vermont	14	20,281	19,696
Middle Atlantic			
New Jersey	28	111,509	112,696
New York	90	582,472	583,847
Pennsylvania	109	263,718	271,059
East North Central			
Illinois	75	209,621	219,249
Indiana	39	130,785	137,995
Michigan	48	187,876	199,304
Ohio	68	245,632	252,055
Wisconsin	24	125,774	129,917
West North Central			
Iowa	34	70,278	72,301
Kansas	25	62,308	65,163
Minnesota	34	108,768	100,575
Missouri	44	64,604	67,890
Nebraska	16	32,416	33,582
North Dakota	9	17,915	18,741
South Dakota	14	20,561	21,433
South Atlantic			
District of Columbia	11	40,187	41,435
Delaware	2	14,275	14,627
Florida	21	106,015	110,135
Georgia	36	86,819	91,143
Maryland	23	68,010	69,369
North Carolina	29	115,259	119,116
South Carolina	25	53,639	59,852
Virginia	32	67,488	72,072
West Virginia	18	41,484	42,447

[Continued]

TABLE 13 [Continued]

Division and State	Comparable Institutions	Number of Full-time Students 1974-75	1975-76
East South Central			
Alabama	25	72,924	80,645
Kentucky	27	76,437	75,201
Mississippi	17	41,598	45,189
Tennessee	33	107,483	116,451
West South Central			
Arkansas	16	33,776	35,951
Louisiana	19	92,439	97,137
Oklahoma	20	60,139	62,012
Texas	53	237,023	244,273
Mountain			
Arizona	6	31,288	34,178
Colorado	21	84,878	87,765
Idaho	6	18,104	19,362
Montana	9	21,624	22,578
Nevada	2	9,432	9,965
New Mexico	10	30,974	32,749
Utah	5	47,461	48,220
Wyoming	1	7,172	7,519
Pacific			
Alaska	1	2,108	1,855
California	79	261,692	271,952
Hawaii	4	18,405	17,667
Oregon	18	47,658	49,160
Washington	18	82,568	81,209
Commonwealth and Territories			
Canal Zone	1	485	432
Guam	1	2,139	2,317
Puerto Rico	6	14,349	15,849
Virgin Islands	1	539	558

TABLE 14

Survey of Percentage Changes in Enrollments, 1960-1975
(For 4-Year and Related Institutions)

Year	Full-time	Part-time	Grand Total	Freshmen
1975	2.9%	7.7%	4.3%	7.4%
1974	2.0	8.0	3.7	4.6
1973	2.1	5.9	1.8	-1.7
1972	-.4	2.1	.2	-3.1
1971	3.2	.9	2.6	-.7
1970	4.9	2.2	4.2	3.8
1969	4.8	4.0	4.6	4.5
1968	6.2	6.2	6.2	4.9
1967	6.2	4.3	5.7	2.3
1966	8.0	.3	5.8	-.9
1965	12.7	3.3	10.0	17.3
1964	10.1	7.3	9.3	17.3
1963	6.2	6.0	6.3	3.8
1962	6.2	7.3	6.5	.3
1961	7.5	4.2	6.6	5.4
1960	6.2	3.9	5.5	11.4

Note. Percentages extracted from annual collegiate enrollment studies prepared by Garland G. Parker and published in *School & Society* (1960-70), *Intellect* (1971-73), and *ACT Special Reports* (1974-75)